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1835

John Kitzmiller

New York

John Kitzmiller

John Kitzmiller

John Kitzmiller



J. Kitzmiller

Lotos Hodmo.

Poland

Trumbull County Ohio

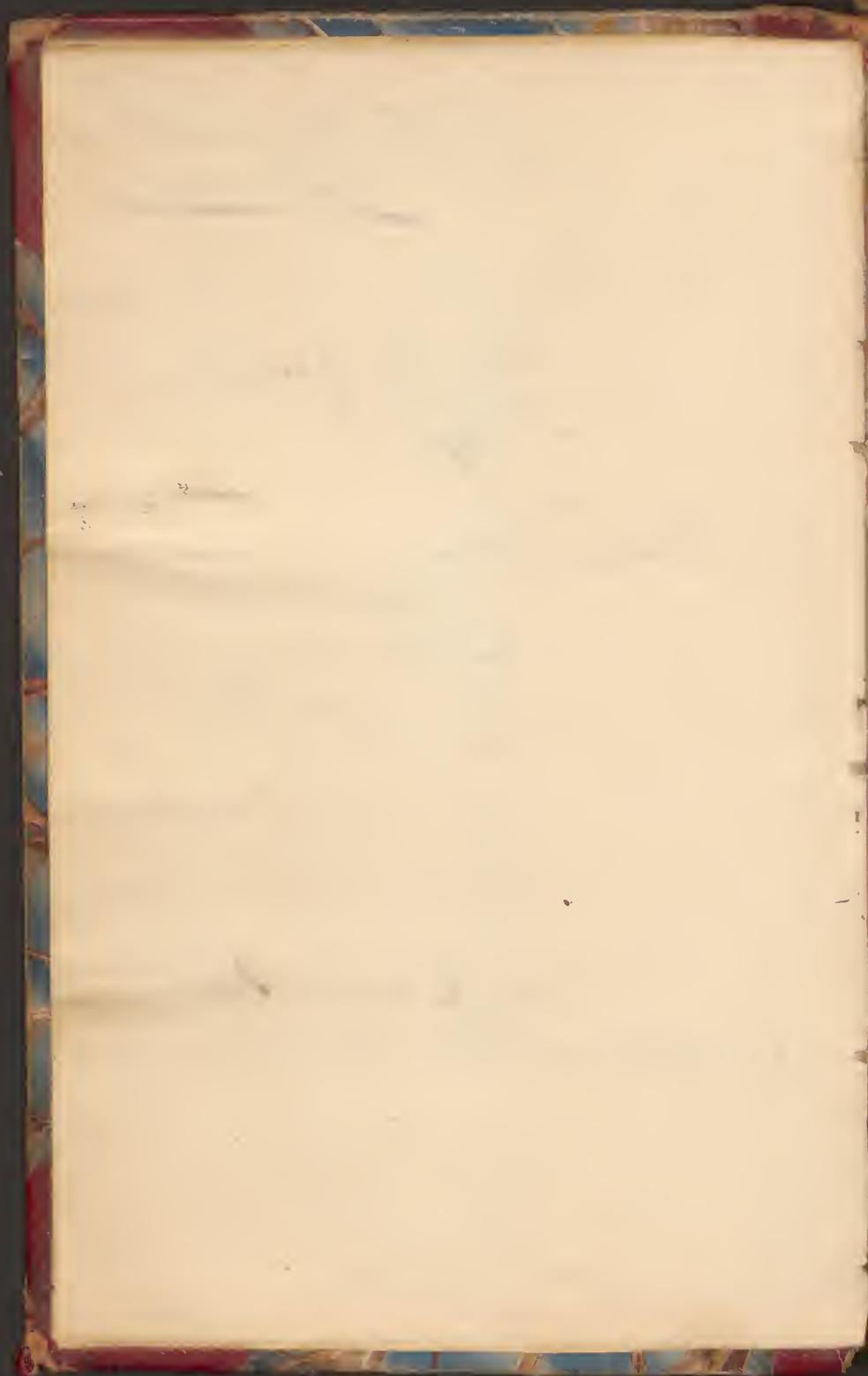
" Lotos Poland

Poland

Trumbull County Ohio

Abbotts Corner Stone

A book called Abbotts Corner Stone



Nov 1835 Notes taken from my
Joseph H. Smith M.D. Theory &
Practice. I shall begin my Lectures with
a general outline of the principle of Patho-
logy. General Anatomy is the study of the
human system generally or of particular
tissues which are for the most part the seat of
diseases. Pathology is that department of
medicine which consists in the general
doctrine of diseases. —

Disease consist in accordance to Bichat in
a derangement of the vital properties living
soledly by sensibility and contractility or
that condition of the human body in which
those faculties properly it do not perform
their functions. Etiology is the cause of disease
and symptomatology the evidence of the
disease. The first must take place before the
last and the last is the evidence of the for-
mer the first must necessarily lead us
into the study of the nature of the disease
the remote or predisposing causes or disease
into the remedios and cures.
The proximate cause can hardly be defined

All causes are first divided into remote
and proximate. The proximate cause is the
phenomenon of disease which immediately
precedes the disease. The predisposing cause
never produces disease without the aid
of a proximate cause. The greatest remote
causes are those that relate to the constitution,
idiosyncrasy or temperament and hereditary
disposition. The exciting are ex-
ternal influences such as, seasonal variation
of temperature and climate, contact
with no eating and drinking &c.
Some of those acts as exciting and also
as remote symptoms are, particular
phenomena that take place in either
in particular parts or on the whole body
are divided into those that the physi-
cian may observe himself about which he
asks no questions such as the continued
heat of the skin the state of the pulse
full or weak slow or frequent the
appearances of the countenance the effects
upon the respiration the alteration
of voice cough haarse hiccup & the

Colours of the Skin yellow in liver effects
the taste of the wine sweet or diabet
all change of size as atrophy of any parti
cular part of the extremitie and those
that are communicate such as pain
and the sensation of numbness the colour of
the patient general and defined passion
of the patient dreams & angies, symptoms
are divided into the aethognomonic diagno
stic and prognostic the 1st those that are es
ential to any particular disease 2nd those
that distinguish one disease from another
3rd those by which we foresee and anticipate the
termination of all diseases.

2nd Lecture,

Symptoms ^{are} either general or local those
according as the disease is general or
local There are also symptoms which occur
in a different part than that disease there are
called sympathetics. There are notidious
being diseased but what becomes the
point of radiation of sympathetic
symptoms. Sympathetics are divided

into general and local. The former subsisting from the irritation of the accident or wounds is sometimes called constitutional irritability. Most affections of the Stomach cause headache which may be given as an example of partial sympathy in this disease called *morbis coquavis* the pains first referred to the Brain in those of the bladder the pain is felt at the end of the process of gastric irritation & results from the affection of the Kidneys nerves of the same side and not belonging to the same trunk. Sometimes sympathies as in injury of the frontal nerve in which blindness takes place from the optic nerve being affected. Sympathy is divided into 3 classes Continguous that which takes place in the same tissue or organ Contagious that which extends to substances lying in contact with the substance primarily affected and the remote affecting organs in different parts of the body. All sympathies take place through the medium of the nerves. The great sympathetic is unbroken, the medium by which a disease

organ affects another there are 3 modes in
which diseases terminate namely, in health
in other diseases and in death. The termina-
tion of one disease in another is called -
the Conversion of disease the conversion
of disease is reduced to 2 heads. So what
and does disease naturally tend? That power
which tends to keep a body in health is called
by Conservation and that power which tends
to restore is Called by more critics naturally
this power is allowed to act and is neither
exception nor deficient it is always sufficient
to preserve the patient disease do often result
from the effects of sympathy may produce
another different from the original disease
according to the previous habitus as the habitus
may be produced by the primary disease
In a warm inflammation effusions and
separation as example, vis medicatrix natu-
The Change of Cold sweating Haggis is
referred to the same power in calculus
of the biliary ducts in which, nausea
and vomiting takes place to relax the
system this principle operates in

animals and vegetable Creations as well
as in man the system has the power of resist-
ing the power of deleterious agents upon
the body as in the resistance against
the effects of heat. Then are afferent
susceptibilities in different individuals
in resisting morbid action, ^{some} systems are
so susceptible of morbid agents that their
effects become immediately apparent.

Poisons almost immediately exhibit
themselves & will do so after a limitation
inurate Syphilis are those who differ
in different people owing to their afferent
susceptibility. There are healthy ani-
mals persons and morbid animals persons
The action of the rattlesnake is called
a healthy animal poison the snake of
virus, morbid animal poisons accord-
ing as they are unaccustomed
to susceptibility or disposition is necessary
before a poison can act 3 after
the Constitution has been affected
by a local disease action will not
stop the constitutional disease for

after

for example, being inculcated for the same
way if the Constitution has become affected
the excision of the part will not affect the
Constitution or affection. The System can
not have two Diseases in the same time
and at the same time if a Constitu-
tional disease action is going in the sys-
tem while there is a disposition to anot-
her the last will not take place until
the ceasing of the former. The mode of dis-
tinguishing Diseases... they are said to be
Idiopathic where they do not arise from
another Symptomatic arising from another
are all General or local fixed or otherwise
external or internal admission depending
on age or sex or temperament Contagious
able of being caught Spasmodic for a endemic
peculiar to a Country epidemic prevalent
as to Cancer mild and acute tubercular
malignant &c)

Lecture 35th Nov^t 4th

of the general principles of Therapeutics.
Therapeutics is that department of medicine which
relates to the treatment of diseases there are 2 modes
of treating diseases. The first is acute by which we
attempt to cut off or arrest the disease in its
first stage. The 2nd is the expectant from which
much is reliance is placed upon the signs and
trifling matura there are some diseases that all
treated by the active mode as most kinds of inflam-
mation others should be allowed to go on leav-
ing the cause to nature as intermittent & Cutaneous
disease which run a limited time. In treating
diseases we have 3 indications in view 1st the
Cause of the disease the disease itself & the effects
of disease 2nd the means or substances used to treat
the above intentions are called remedies any sub-
stances able to counteract the effects of former agents
are remedies. Heat & cold & air & are remedies
they may cause the disease and still be remedies
it is by observing the progression of disease from which
we are able to reduce the indications of cure. In
deciding upon diseases we must observe two
circumstances, 1st the particular circumstances

6 the patient whether a female young or old &c
also the particular nature of the disease. In treating
disease we must have reference to the particular in-
dications of the disease instead of the general
principles of cure now far are we to rely upon
the indications furnished from remote causes
The indications drawn from this source is seldom
sufficient but in particular cases the only safe method
of treatment as in poisons from Lab. Cor. Whether
it sometimes the remote causes & applying we
must remove this plethora for the cure otherwise.
2nd the indications from the symptoms are much less to
be relied upon than the indications of the remote
causes for in the case we treat not in disease
but the evidence in some cases we are compelled
to act ^{as} ignorant to obviate a symptom when
of the violent or dangerous kind. Since 3rd the indications
arising from the proximate causes or those arising
from the particular nature of the disease are
much more worthy of attention. Before laying
down the method of the treatment we
must consider every thing relative to the
Patient as habit former diseases, manner
of living and the particular symptoms arising

from the disease and then compare them with other diseases. The modus operandi of medicine are next to be considered. They are varied by Circumstances. They generally act upon the sensibility Contractility of the organs of the system. Some mesures operate by sympath others into the circulation. The best view of operations is this. Those that excite and those that depress.

Lecture 4th Nov^m 10th

The means used to elevate the vital powers are Stimulants, medicines and nutriment those used to depress are called sedatives. Blood letting and fasting. The effects of evacuents are to depress the system. Shall now speak of the classifications of diseases, nosology is that science by which we understand the classifications of Diseases.

Lecture 5. Nov^m 11th

Instead of adopting any particular nosology, I shall after the manner of Dr. Gregory divided diseases in to classes. He divides all diseases into 2 great divisions, Acute & Chronic. The first of these he divides into

1st class 1st Febris 2nd Exanthematic or eruptive
fevers 3rd Plegmasia inflammatory diseases
4th hemorrhage The Chronic division into 5 Classes
1st Chronic disease of the brain and spinal marrow
2nd Chronic diseases of the Thorax. 3rd Chylopoetic
viscera & the pulmonary diseases & last Constitutional
Chronic diseases. Fevers It is difficult to define
Fevers It is the greatest importance to study the
phenomena of this and all other diseases. The
premonitory symptoms of this disease are restlessness
and uneasy sensations together with indis-
position a sense of coldness in the most malig-
nent it sometimes wanting pains in some part
as the head back hips & hands Calves of the legs
but not always a acute ardor of soreness over
the whole body. The tongue is altered in its
appearance for the most part a crust is formed
upon its upper surface in the beginning white
and cannot be separated some brown yellow
and even black sometimes white on the edges
and yellow in the middle in some states
the tongue is moist as others dry sometimes
covered only in the middle or on its edges
The Skin during Cold Stage the skin changes

its Colours in the face it becomes very red
after the chill tho heat rises above the
natural Temperature in some forms there
are continual diminutions of the temperature
as in Congestive fevers. The skin in some forms
becomes covered with pustulae which are
an increase of sensibility — — —

Lecture 6th Oct 12th

Of the secretions and exhalations one of the most
prominent symptoms are a diminution of the sec-
tions these are the most variable symptoms
of fever in fever the pulse rises up to 130, 140
and even in some cases higher than we can count
but in some cases there is no increase of the
pulse. The pulse varies in volume fuller small
sometimes hard at others soft regular then an-
regular. Respiration is more or less disturbed
but generally increased in frequency. An-
oxygen is often present though generally sometimes
true, catarrh, delirious. The duration of fever
is various. The shortest terminates in 24 hours
hence called a Ephemeral. Some return at
stated periods these are intermitents. Some on
increasing at certain periods called —

Remittents and in some there is received no exacerbation, named Continual. The periodic return of fevers are called paroxysms. The critical days are those 3. 5. 7. 9. 11. 14. 17. 20^{or} 21. —

Lecture 7th Nov 13th

In my opinion when fevers have become established in the system nothing can cure it sooner but still it has a tendency to terminate on certain days either in health or by death. —

Lecture 8 Nov 14th

The difference between idiopathic and phlegmatal diseases. The difference are these 1st in phlegmasia the inflammation is confined to one organ not so in idiopathic 2nd in thymobilia appearances are entirely different 3rd the febrile excitement corresponds with the degree of the local inflammation modified of course by the peculiar idiosyncrasies. They differ 4th in progress and course 5th There daily phenomena disagree. These are seldom sufficient to establish a difference between a idiopathic and purely phlegmatal disease. Most remote causes act first locally. The proximate cause of fever consist in a

peculiar morbid state of the nervous and vascular system which is propigate to the whole body. The Condition of the fluids in fevers is by all Suppos'd to be in a ^{tear} vitia State and in most Cases this Condition is produc'd by the solids you cannot have unhealthy solids and at the same time healthy fluids — — —

Lecture of the Nov^r 16th

all Kinds of fevers assure one of three forms viz. Simple inflammable anacongestion. In simple there is first a state of op^riesion excitement and collapse. In simple fevers from long duration local inflammation may take place 2nd form or inflammatory is that form in which there is some local inflammation besides the general excitement of fever. 3rd form or conges^{tive} is that form of fever in which there is no reaction taking place owing to some debility or by the congestioⁿ in the right ventricle of the heart impeded its action and causes great prostration of the system. There is a want of temperature which

is lower than natural all the vessels carrying black blood are in a congestive state. Inflammation seldom occurs in this state of disease. Death from febrile disease may take place in various ways. 1st Some organ of vital importance may become deranged 2nd By exhaustion of the vital powers from long continued irritation or Continence. ~~or it may be~~ 3rd by sudden induction of vital phenomena as in Cholera & other epidemics. It is however certain alterations in the blood incompatible with the continuance of life if so, in different combinations may produce death. All kinds of fevers are either intermittent or Continuous to the last belongs the Bilious remitted & intermitting yellow plague dysentery and a particular fever which I shall notice as Compania.

Lecture 10th Nov^m 176th

Causes. The remote causes of fevers we infer only from their effects. We must consider the question of Contagion. In most common all kinds of fevers all not contracted below plague. Syphilis & Billious are now and then

Communicated by human effluvia. We have
2 great sources of diseases Contagious as small
pox measles &c infection embracing all
Kinds miasma

Lecture 11th, Nov. 18

9th, mitigation means all variations
in temperature. The different kinds of infection
are divided 2 classes 1st exhaline from marshes
and 2nd aridine from human filth called, loca
and Stio miasmatum

Lecture 12th, Nov. 19

Stio miasma includes noxious vapors arising
from Cities new Countries animal and vegetable
decompositions. It produces large yellow
even intermittent Stio miasma is produced
from corruptable matter and from human
filth arising from the miasma it is in
all its varieties this is distinguished from
accordance in high latitudes and cold cli-
mates. Diseases are produced from the
Combinations of the 2 preceding Stio disease
miasm such as it lies in its most malig-
nant form Cholera, &c.

Lecture 13th. Nov. 21st

Kaino miasmata may be divided into 2 species, proto *Kaino miasmata* and ^{miasmata} *proto-Kaino, mias-*

Lecture 14th. Nov. 22nd

Per *Kaino miasmata* is that produced by insecticidal matter that produces Yellow fever & plague and is that particular subject of quarantine. If poison is injected in ships it will not prevail epidemically, but remains confined to those that request the infection bejels but when of domestic origin it will rage ^{the} ^{more} ^{violently} because the cause is diffused. Yellow Fever appears within the tropics and the plague more which I consider enough to establish a difference between them below, even if arrested by 320 Fahrenheit. In countries where frost never occurs it is aggravated by heat, rains or cool atmosphere. Extreme dryness or extreme wet weather has the same effects in opposing evaporation. There is no fear after 20 days in a ship.

Lecture 15th Nov. 23rd

Scleroma may also be divided in 2 species which may not be so well marked as the division of *Kaino miasma*. Proto *sclero-*

miasma it arises in Hospitals air &c.
from miasma except in eating and drinking and others kind of things which profane
pollute the constitution and most generally
produces Typhus fever. The fevers arising from
this kind of miasma is comparatively mild
to those from arising from the other division
of which we shall presently speak. A kind
of inter�al fever arises from this kind of
infection called hospital or jail fever from
10 days to 3 weeks is the time in which this
affection can be recognized. This miasma
arises from the same cause and in arts
where ventilating cannot take place differ-
ing from the former only in degree when
it arises from Cloaths it is called miasma
Proto Idio, Proto miasma and the idiosync-
Lecture 16th Nov 26th

Infection miasms may generally be said to act
as predisposing causes but still the predispos-
ing may become exciting causes. When miasma
acts as predisposing causes many exciting
causes may bring forth the disease as in

Ring to ex� &c to gather with accidental injuries. Meteoration is that source of disease arising from mesophenic changes independent of all manner same diseases arise from the sensible qualities and others from insensible state of the air which circumstances affords a means of distinction, in to those arising from the former called sensible meteoration and into epidemic meteoration. The instances from cold heat dryness or moisture &c. The diseases arising from these source are Catarrh and all kinds of inflammatory Complaints. Epidemic meteoration means that condition of the air which gives place to all epidemic diseases independent of infection.

Lecture 1st - 100th D^r

Dquotidian generally comes on in the morning the shortest interval and longest paroxysm. Tertian in the forenoon the longest hot fit the Quartan in the E^{vening} and longest paroxysms may have particular Dquotidians affecting half the body continuing. Dquotidian producing some other diseases as Capalitus protracted Dquotidian anti-squatina comes on 2 hours earlier than formerly and the relaiding a reverse of

of anticipating. The tertians and quartians
are often connected with other diseases. The
longer intermission the more difficult the
cure. The tertians and quartians are
the most frequent. Intermittents change into
Remittents. Tertians and quartians in remit-
tions sometimes come to be called intermittent.
Quartians occur in the autumn and begin-
ning of winter and are the most difficult -

Lecture 18th Nov. 28

Symptoms of intermissions. In northern climates they generally result favorably. In temperate they are sometimes dangerous. The danger to be apprehended is from several congestions particularly of the spleen and liver. Dropsy is sometimes the result of long continued intermissions. The cause of the enlargement of the abdominal viscera is owing to the frequent congestion during the cold stage. Relapses are more frequent in this kind than in any other fever which comes, say on the 7, 14 or 21st days. When there is a tendency to relapses you may observe on the edges of the gums a rema-

Nable red appearance... Treatment in intermit-
tions there are 2 general indications /st to
shorten the paroxysm to prevent a return of
the paroxysm and to prevent a relapse. The
treatment during the paroxysm may be di-
vided into that to be used in the cold & hot &
sweating stage /st to counteract the cold stage
and induce the hot by sudorifics. Bottles of
warm water to the feet warm drinks and
plenty of Clothing. During the hot stage the ac-
tion of the heart & arteries are to be modified
Blood letting is not employed but in autumn
or intermissions - the is sometimes a phlegmatic
diathesis when bloodletting is to used. The
treatment in this stage should be tipped down
to induce the sweating stage such as, 5 Gr of
antimony, Soda, powders or sometimes used
1/2 oz. of minadine or acetic acid & Camomile.
Lind's recommends as Bloodletting. of iii. Powders
powders is the best form to administer. quin-
dies should be a simple fluid, nothing should
be taken during the sweating stage but avoid all
injurious food & drink. The treatment
during the intermission may be divided

into that to be used immediately before
the expected paroxysm and that through
the whole intermission. That to be used
immediately before the paroxysm consists in
~~Stimulants~~ Sedatives & Emetics which are
by exciting the heart & arteries — — —

Lecture 19th Decr 1st

The most common remedy for preventing
intermittents is opium given one hour before the
expected paroxysm. Dover's powder may be used
for the same purpose medicine passing
tincture however are used during the whole in-
termission which should not be given only in
a state of perfect aphyrexia. Bark should be
always given in the intermission from
1/2 to 3/4 in Quotidian it should be given
during the whole paroxysm not so in tertians
& Quotidian. Iodine should be given
1 gr every 2 hours — — —

Lecture 20th ec= D

The least remedy belonging metallic Substan-
ces is arsenic known by the name of Fowler's
solution — This medicine is apt to accumu-
late in the system. In Quotidians it shou-

be given at stated periods during the whole intermission and the same to tertians & Qua-
drans. The evidence that arsenic has effected
the system is swollen Cheeks. Sulf. Junci -
Copper & Iron have been used in agues. and
also the prussiate of Iron. To prevent ^{re}apses
you can occasionally give tonic medicines
of enlargements of any of the vessels ague has
taken place you may give small doses of Calomel
combined with Tonics. Remittent are character-
ised by periodical remissions and exacerbations
of fever. In its most violent form it is called
Miliary Remittent. It arises from Protozoic
miasma. In the advanced stage the fever
assumes all the characterised form of typhus.
It occurs in summer and autumn.

Lecture 21st Oct. 3rd

After about 2 hours remission. The disease
returns and goes through its former stages. The
respiration is oppressed and sometimes the
pulse is both hurried and irregular. The lan-
gue in the Lymphoic type becomes covered
with a black fur and the teeth with
soot. In order to determine whether the

the fever is of a simple form we must inquire as to the condition of the internal organs. When the Brain is affected there is intolerance of light a loaded state of the head pain and delirium. Pain on Gingivae again denotes inflammation of the mucous membrane of the Mouth. When the respiratory organs are affected there is pain difficulty of Respiration and cough. The congestive form of fever is of rare occurrence and it is the most dangerous. I mark its attack little other forms of fever than vapours but most generally there is no reaction the tongue favours as in other forms. Sometimes clean Red & glossy sometimes foetid impaired speech and a tendency to Convulsions in the early stage of the disease all these symptoms depend upon an accumulation of blood within because —

Lecture 22nd Dec. 15th

Treatments of simple & inflammatory fever 1st modify the violence of the ~~other~~ external action and reverse local inflammation. The period for blood letting is immediate on the accession or the height of ~~this~~

1

the exacerbations of the disease. in the inflammatory state if general blood letting will not answer you can have recourse to local Blood letting & emetics are among the most powerful means for reducing the power of the heart and arteries and may be employed at any time when there is foulness of the tongue and other symptoms of disease in Stomach Cathartics all necessary to evacuate the contents of the congestive organs Canal. The best of all is Calomel - - -

Lecture 23rd Dec 5th

Dicophoretics are sometimes used where there is no gastric irritation the best are antimony & Picacurana If the exacerbations return regularly with violent headache other symptoms concomitancy give Calomel infrequent doses Combined with other laxatives and must be pursued until the disease yields Salivation does no good When Remittent fever has assumed the low typhoid form Calomel should be administered with caution besides all other Cathartics &c &c Colic water is an excellent remedy in intermissions and should

Be used when an exacerbation is approaching
to its height

Lecture 25th Decr 8th

In order to accomplish the relief of particular
organs from inflammation or congestion
the practitioner should have recourse to con-
trivinants as blisters. The time to employ
Blisters must be regulated by the condition
of the vascular and nervous system. In
general opii is an indispensable in first stage
of Venereal inv. The divers species are the best
forms to use if when necessary. The tangent
or incisive moist & red on the edges the con-
vexity round the bowls easily moved.
The skin moistened the sensible proaction
are indications of favourable resolution. The
The food should be the lightest thin a barley
water thin mulberry root, sometimes this
boil in a latter state turns into the low
syphoid type. There you must employ
such remedies as are recommended in Syphus Fun
Treatment of the Congestion fever. The
principle indications is to move the venous
circulation. The great difficulty observed

in the beginning of the disease is only apparent
To relieve the venous system a venesection is
absolutely necessary. If the pulse is feeble the
temperature greatly diminishes and all the
organs of the body extremely affected bleeding -
Should not have recourse ^{to} immediately but
apply some Stimulants to the body and induce
to pause the System if the pulse is not yet too
feeble you must stop immediately or you will
narrow it & cease ^{the} pulse. When you first open
the vein the blood only runs down on the arm

Lecture 25th Secⁿ 9th

If after taking 2 or 3 doses of blood the pulse does
not run you must stop and a few Stimulants
for a short time then you must have recourse to
the lancet again. You must give Calomel and to
effect we sometimes remarkable restraining all
the dangerous actions to the natural convulsions.
The Convulsive state ^{is} ~~is~~ ^{the} other but
the Sanguine or inflammatory form we call it from
minates in health. If it assume the ^{1st} or ^{2nd}
and remains must be accordingly —

Lecture 26th Secⁿ 10

The only difference between intermission & remitter

over and dysentery is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines in the latter all being produced by the same poison.
Protozoine, miasma, dysentery often assumes a tertian type. The symptoms are languor, chills, fits of acute nausea and sometimes vomiting. Constipation at length the bowels follow up crivous rains with frequent desire to evacuate the bowels which is small in quantity resembling the washing of meat. The tongue covered with a whitish or yellow fur. Sometimes an ulcerating ulcer frequent with spasms aphæ in the mouth and petechia on the skin and bowels tumified in the worst stage of the disease. It sometimes terminates in a few days or, into a chronic form. Sometimes instead of fever the disease begins with effections of the bowels — — —

Lecture 27th Decr 12th

Dysentery. Treatment in ascertes anaemia and pulmonary affections. Edema of the feet is a common thing. In Chronic dysentery the intestines are relaxed and ulcerated which causes a continual discharge.

The appetite is not always impaired
Treatment you must moderate the action
of the heart and arteries reduce abdominal
inflammation and regulate the organs.
If the disease is violent you must use
the lancet early in the disease. Emetics do
great service in the disease, restoring the
healthy action of the skin and equalizing
the circulation.

Japan Baruiss

1 Gallon Flaxseed oil	
1 " Spirit of Turpentine	
1/2 " Amber	
1/2 " Sassafras	
1/2 " Sugar of Lead	
1/2 " Red " ditto	
1/2 " Gum Snallac	

the Snallac must not be added
until the other ingredients are
dissolved. The Turpentine
is added when the W.
is nearly cold

Bite of an adder

The poison of this reptile is contained in capsules at the roots of two movable fangs in the upper jaw.

Effects on the human subject are acute pain and a burning sensation in the part affected, which soon begins to swell. The pain, heat, swelling, redness, tenderness, quickly extends to a considerable distance. Dilation of spiracles, syncope, a frequent, small irregular, pulse, breathing difficulty, headache, confusion of vision, vertigo, nausea and a convulsive vomiting of bilious, matter, uttered with pain at the naval &c.

Treatment

Consist of local and constitutional, by the former we endeavor to prevent the absorption of the venom, by the latter we strive to avert the ill effects of the venom, which take place. The most prompt cure is the excision of the bitten part bitten. A liniment composed

of half an ounce of terpentine, the same quantity of Ammonia, and the same of olive oil, Cathartic Elixers were extracted as soon as the patient began to purge, and the arsenic was ~~then~~ ^{completely} removed. The formula used by Mr. Ireland is as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of liquor arsenicalis. Ten drops of tincture of $\frac{1}{2}$ iss of peppermint water. The draught was repeated every half hour for four hours in succession, to the above formula was added $\frac{1}{3}$ pt of lemon juice.

John Cooper

Pembroke Nov 16th 1836 "

Hydrocele & Hydrocephalus
in general
Symptoms

Coughing, short, and
difficult breathing, dysphonia,
choking, sneezing, high fever,
frequent pulse, hot, and dry skin
urine small in quantity,

There is a ~~red~~

Copal Vanish

is made as by
 Reff 2 lbs Gum Copal. dissolved
 in a Copper or Rod of Steel with
 a fire. frequently stirred. at
 first the Gum will look prett
 ey. when entirely dissolved it will
 drop from the rod. don't
 let it get to hot. Can easily
 be perceived by seeing it smoke to
 much. I am myself wro ^a
 Show fire, when add one
 add to each 2 lbs Gum one Quart
 of oil sinder a. pretty hot. Stir it
 when pour a in with the Gum
 try it on a Glass and when
 it draws about 18 inches ^{taking up} the
 thumb is over the fire a good to
 clear it. the oil must be boiled
 with a little Litharge first. draw
 it to get the litharge into the oil

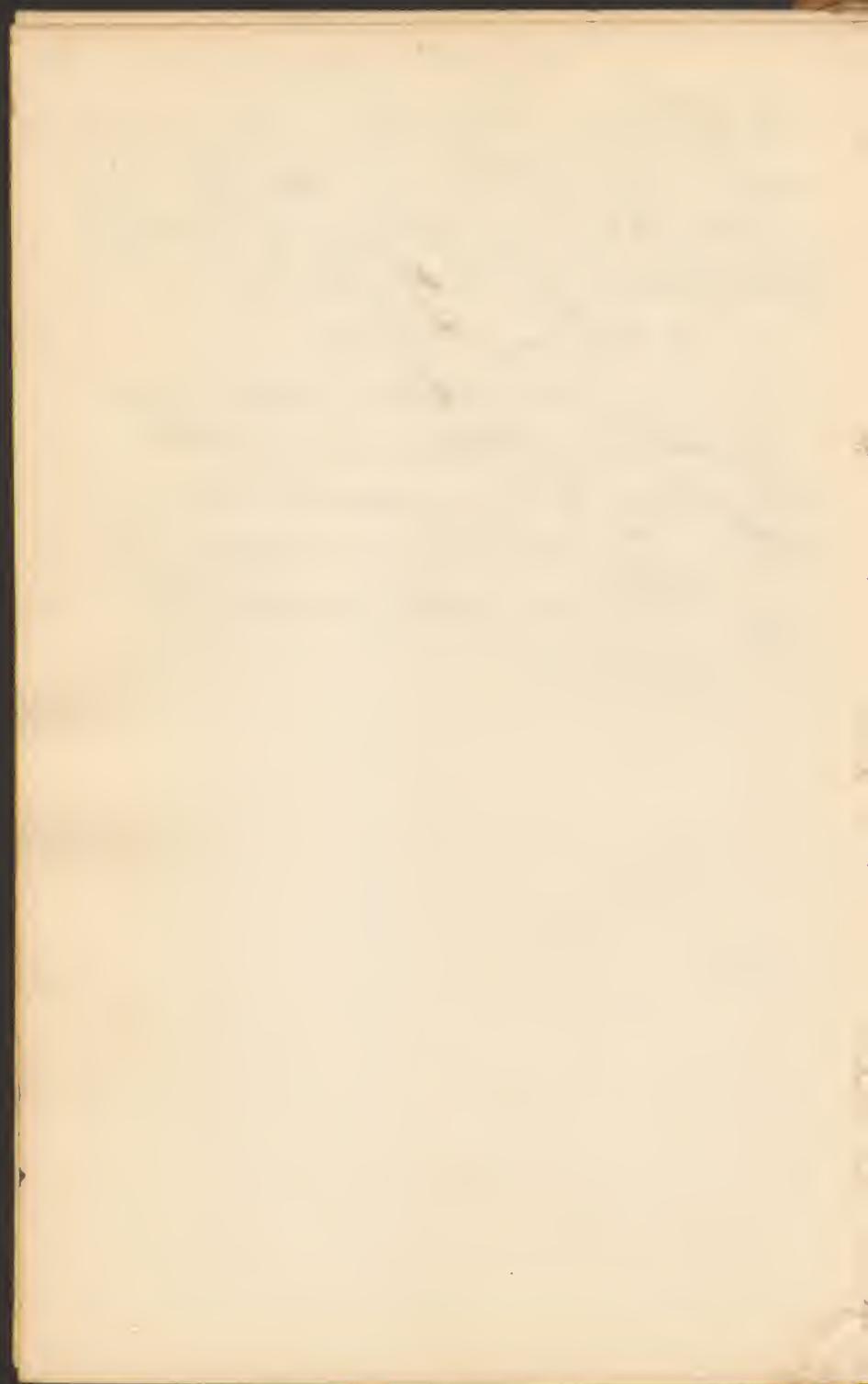
when the oil & Gum is mixed
and stood a little while.
then add to each 2 dr of Gum
about 3 2/3 of Spirits of Turpentine

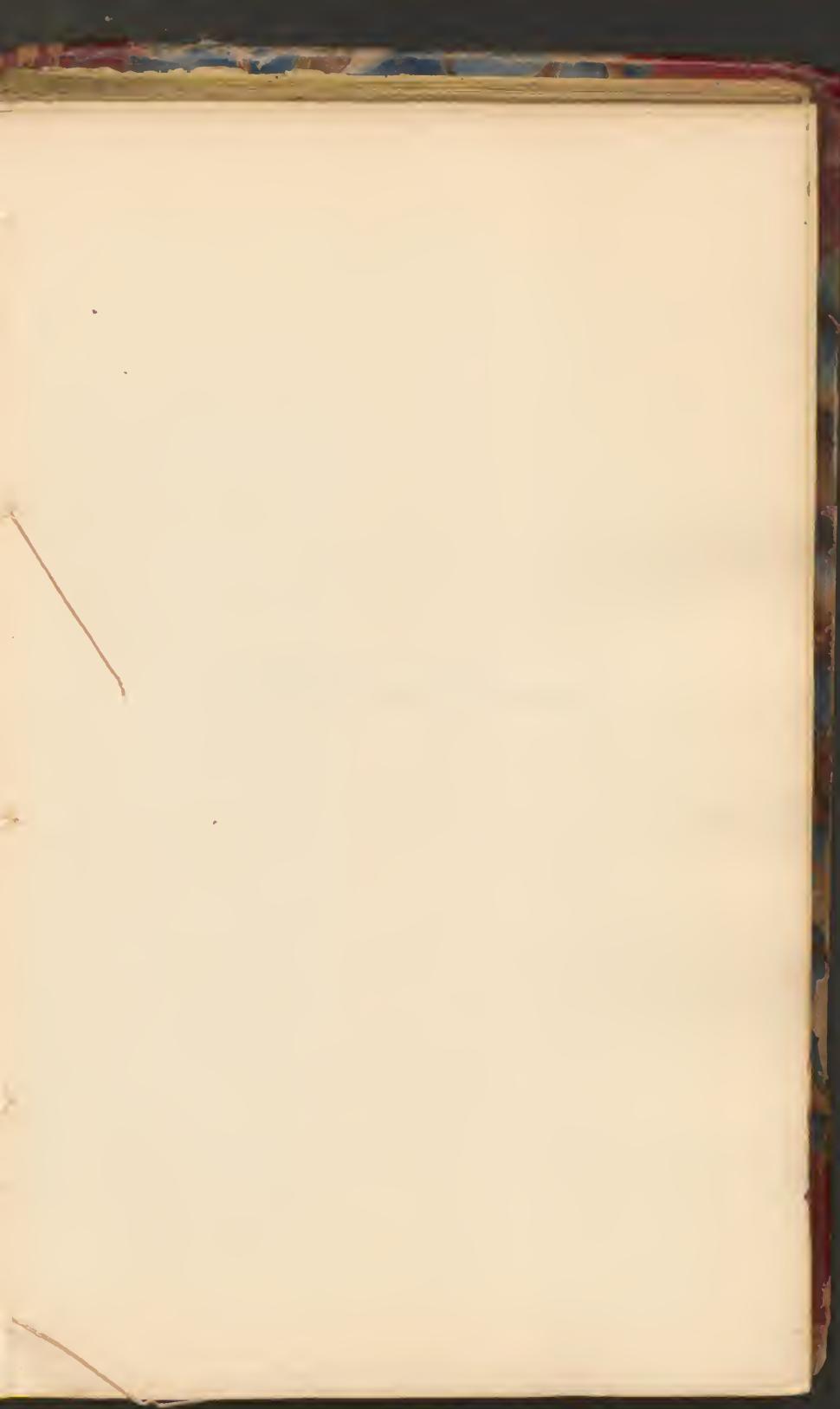
Copal varnish 13

2 lbs Gum Copal are melted
oil. 2 oz Litharge will boiled
 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ Turpentine. 2 lbs of Tur-
pentine to 2 lbs of Gum.

2 lbs Gum Copal

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb Turpentine add and
dissolve then add the oil
boiling hot. a moderate boil
then let the Gum & Turpentine have a
until cool, then add the
Turpentine





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John B. Beck's materia medica & medical Jurisprudence. Lecture 1st. for "A materia medica is that branch of medical science by which we know the properties medical agents used in the cure of diseases. It is divided into 3 great divisions Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics. the Classification is founded upon the effect produced upon the living system.

The Classification of drugs is founded upon a double basis therefore I shall give on ^{manner} of

1st those agents acting on the consensual organs

2nd those that act upon the circulatory

3rd those that acts upon the nervous system

4th those that acts upon the muscular system

5th those that acts upon cutaneous surface

6th those acting on the respiration

7th those acting on the urinary & stone

8th those acting on the general organs

In the first place the physical qualities as taste

smell & color notice in the 3rd the Chemico-a-

ctive by this we shall be enabled to discriminate

substances prominent matter as to the one

we shall learn the relations one substance has to

another so that we may be enabled to

Substance that shall not accompany each other. Besides we are to notice their medicinal qualities by which we are to know the effects upon the living system which is to us the most usefull and important.

Lecture 2nd Part 5

Before treating of the general effects of medicine upon the living system. I think proper to give you some arrangement and definition of terms. The human body is composed of solids and fluids the last predominating as 6 to 1. The Solids may be reviewed 2 ways In the first place the body consists of different organs and each organ of different elementary principles. All the substances constituting the body may be reduced to the following order

- 1st The nervous system comprising. Bones
- 2nd The muscular &cito muscles
- 3rd The fibrous cartilages
- 4th Cartilaginous Cartilage
- 5th Cellular Cellular membranes
- 6th Tendinous bones
- 7th Glandular .. all glandular bodies
- 8th & viscous the urachnoid peritonium

the Muscular. Tissue, veins absorbing & 10th
the tegumentary. the skin as well
secreting processes that have an external
opening to which medicines for the most
part are applied. The muscular is an
area under this division and subdivided
into 2 divisions, the gastro pulmonary and
genito urinary. The first has the division of
respiratory organs and the second and the
parts subservient to generation. Every
portion of the mucous membrane has 2
surfaces and adhearing to the neighboring
parts and the free surface covered
with cilia papillæ &c. The mucous membrane
has 2 kinds of sympathy that exerted
itself as when one part irritates another
portion of the same organ is excited and
that the health it exercises upon other
organs is upon the heart and kidneys.
The effect of medicine may be analyzed
in 2 classes Prosidical & Therapeutic
is that influence which medicine may
have upon when imperfect health with a
complaint begins, may again be reduced

into primary and local & secondary - local
has that effect upon the surfaces, in imme-
iate contact. Secondary, when by contact
exerts some influence up on foreign parts, me-
dicine acts upon the blood vessels of the part
in contact with upon the nerves and both
conjointly & some upon the mucus absorbent.
The secondary effects are the result of the local
impression Calomel is an example of this.
When taken into the Stomach it primarily
as that organ constantly produces
an effect equally throughout the mucous
membrane from the mouth to the anus -
sometimes to the vascular system as Digitalis
some on the Glands as Iodine. All substances
produce effects upon the surfaces to which they
are applied in accordance to the nature
of the substance taken and the peculiar
sensitivity of the part. Why substance acts
& of the manner we cannot tell. Parts are
only effected 2 ways either by the nerves
or blood vessels. The action produced by the ner-
vous system is so greatly differing in effects
some primary or Continuous sympathy

other by contagious &c. Acciden act
is in the Stomach whis communicate
to the brane and thence generally over the whole
System this is the case with opium

Lecture 3rd, for 6th

Can any medical substance into the circulation.
If substances enter into the circulation
it must pregnate some of the secretions
of it is found that substances taken in the
Stomach are afterwards in the chyle blood
and finally in the solids themselves we must
conclude that substances do enter the circulation
Iodio has been detected in the chyle being in
in the ~~gastro~~ ^{tissue} of a dog. That substances enter
into the blood is better established than they
enter the chyle. Musk has been detected in the
blood by the smell. The experiments made on
animals and from analogy we say there will
take place upon man. That substances taken
in the Stomach are sometimes detected in the
urine has been established with out any doubt
such as arsenic propionate of iron and Potassa
The urine of those who have taken large
quantities of barlosin have the smell of

myself. Some substances have been detected
in the bones as prussian blue madder. The bones
of the foetus have been colourless by feeding the
mother upon madder, these are then the means
by which medicine act either by sympathy
transmission or absorption, medicines do not
always act the same in the same manner
but they are affected by age & many
circumstances such as age, In infancy vomit-
ing is excited without difficulty. Cathartics
operate much easier in youth than in old age
and as we advance in age from the excitement
the sensibility of the body gradually ^{comes} con-
siderably impaired. The different effects of blood ^{are}
in youth and old age is very apparent. Children
will not bear so much bloodletting as the aged
they frequently faint from small extractions
^{These} alter and modify the effects of medicine
are more easily made upon a female than upon
a male half the quantity of mercury for a man
is sufficient for a female. ³ the general habits
and particular constitutions modify the ^{power}
of medicinal agents Country and Climate
modify greatly the effects of medicine

remedies. bloodletting is better born in cold
than hot Climates

Lecture of the 1st from 9th

I shall now speak of the various methods by which medicine may be applied to the body to produce the effects. The 1st of these is, some portion of mucous membrane by, of the stomach medicine are sometimes applied to the mucous membrane of the large intestines. In some cases medicine are applied to the mucous membrane of the lungs, the only way is by inhalation, sometimes to the membranes of the ear, ear stabs with a black vagina & utters. The applications of medicine to the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines are the only means of obtaining the primary secondary effects of medicinal agents. Medicine are also applied to the surface of the skin by which means we obtain the secondary effects of certain remedies such as mercury. Sometimes we introduce medicine into the canals and bringing them in contact with various membranes but by these means we do not expect their general effects often by injecting into the veins by which purgative effects of medicine

have been obtained. I shall now describe those agents which act more directly upon the digestive apparatus. The 1st are Emetics or those which produce vomiting. The organs acted upon by this class of medicine are 1st the Stomach which is a muscular bag which is in a shape of bag, i.e. having two communications the one called the Cardiac orifice the other pylorus. It is also divided into the great and the small ends. It has 3 coats the Peritoneal the muscular and the villous. The 2nd last one that we must more particularly consider. The Contractions of the Stomach do not always general but particular parts contract excessively which gives rise to that motion called peristaltic. Next the duodenum which is the 1st incorporation of the Canal and is owing to the 2nd coil of the Stomach. It is about two ^{feet} in length from which its name has been derived. Next the liver its situation is in the right hypochondriac region its use is to secrete the bile and is joined to the duodenum by the ductus communis.

Lectures 5 Nov. 10th

of the effects of medicine upon the system - of Emetics. When Emetics are first taken

into the Stomach no immediate effects are produced. In about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour slight nausea and head ach &c. which increase until vomitting is produced after the Emetic has sub sided the pulse will flow more full than whilst vomiting is going but not so full as natural. When an Emetic is taken it comes in contact with the mucous membrane of the Stomach and produces particular actions in which are increased flow of blood takes place to the part with an increase with all its secretions. It may be compared to the excitement produced by a caustic substance upon the salivary glands. An action in the liver is also exerted owing to exciting agents producing an effect on the extremity of its secreting ducts. An action is by the same means exerted in the pancreas. The matter discharged differs according to the different secretions of the different organ called into action. An effect is produced by Emetics upon the brain and nerves as vertigo, nausea and occasionally fainting. Emetics produce a per-
the Lymphatics do an increase the absorption

The absorption is according the degree ^{seen}
Lecture 6th Nov 11th

In old age Emeticks may be injurious from the general tendency to congestion to the brain but also modify the operation of an Emetick ^{is} close being sufficient for a female Emetick ought not be used in advanced stage of pregnancy. Emule to a certain degree effects there medicine a frequent repetition instead of lessening the sensibility of the Stomach increases it a vast degree Diseases modified to the greater degree of effects of medicine. When there is any organic disease of the vascular system Emeticks are dangerous ^{in case of} remedial. In extreme debility Emeticks should not be used. General rules to be observed in giving Emeticks should be giving in an empty Stomach. They should be dissolved in small quantity of water nothing should be given until nausea is prodone at then disturb the Stomach to aid the mechanical action. In plethoric patients blood should be drawn before an Emetick is given.

Lecture 7 Nov 12th

A consideration of individual Emeticks

Before going in minute description we tho
attempt to define the common principal
of all vegetables. All substances belonging to the
vegetable Kingdom may be considered as consist-
ing of 2 Divisions of the principles. The ultimate
Elements consist of hydrogen Oxygen Carbon &
Nitrogen, the different Combinations constitute
those propenies cause principles is always
acid when the oxygen is in excess. Carbon
resinous or alcoholic when hydrogen prepon-
inates when all these elements are equally combin-
ed they are neither acid resinous nor alcohol
ic when nitrogen is found in combination
vegetable are alkaline Gum is found in all
young vegetables when dissolved in water
it is called mucilage this is insoluble in
alcohol & ether is found also in all parts
of the vegetable & is obtained by expression
Resin is obtained by fixing an essential oil
not soluble in water Resin containing benjamic
acid and is called Balsam Gum. Resin are
made up of gum and resins and are partially
soluble in both water and alcohol dilute them
with water. This is the basis of vegetable extract

The bitterness of some plants depend upon
a particular principle but on a particular sub-
stance as quinine in Corteys Paras. & Striccin
in nut-worms. Tannin is the astringent in Bil-
berries and is soluble both in hot & cold water
forms a black mass with salts of Iron and thence
comes an insoluble precipitate with chlorine.
Fecundity is to the seeds of grain and is the same
as common March Camphor exudes from par-
ticular vegetables. There are also particular fixe
volatile oils vegetable acids & vegetable alkalies
the fixed oils & vegetable alkaline from soap.

Lecture 1st on Jurisprudence

By Jurisprudence is meant that science consider-
ing the evidence i medical men before
Courts of Justice. The first general Obj is that
in which human life is concerned. Torticile
or the destruction of Fetus. There are 2 question
which you might be asked and on which you
must be prepared to give an answer or whether an
accident was actually taken place and if not
what is the cause. The embryo is in a state of
vitality from the first instant of Conception. The
evidence either an abortion nor stillborn place

one to be drawn from an examination of its
reputed mother and from the substance which
that have may been discharged. In the 2d or
months of Pregnancy no evidence can be drawn
by an examination of the mother after this time
you can be more certain the external parts
be tumefied and of a dark red colour and
and relaxed vagina is naturally large
and relaxed a neck of uterus intakes the
mouth dilated and edges fleshy. There is also
a lochia discharge for some time after delivery
which is the first instant a red and afterwards
white or yellow you must next
notice the abdomen whether placenta also
white lines may be seen running from the loins
towards the navel also observe the enlargement
of the breasts which takes place in about 3 or
after conception and are also painful to the
breast with a secretion of milk having an
article of 1 wth inches in diameter
the nipple of a dark brown colour we
should make our examination in eight
or ten days.

(S)

Detached the 16th Nov^m

of individual emetics against Decacn
and is a native of Brazil. the root of which
is the part used is 3. inches in length
In chewing this root the largest breaks with
a fine & serrated fracture these are the best
This plant contains a peculiar principle called
Emetin It is soluble partly in water and perfect-
ly in alcohol & besides the general effects of
emetin it has a peculiar mildness in its
operations its action is particularly exerted
upon the mucous membranes exciting an ex-
cessive secretion in some persons the odor
of this substance produces some of the most
distressing symptoms the dose in powder
is from 13. to 20 grains. the dose of the wine a
teaspoonfull. $\frac{1}{16}$ of a gr of the emetin produces
vomiting carl anti mony and potass
or Tart. Emetie. This is not found in a
native state. This substance impairs greatly
the action of water upon protoplasm of anima-
ls and super-tartrate of Potass last Emetin
is insoluble in alcohol ^{bitterish} not perfectly in wa-
ter. decoction & infusion

Should not be given in combination with
this substance acts with powerful effects
with certainty. This substance is not so
easily thrown to the stomach as necessary
its operations is not confined to the stomach
but acts upon the liver and increases the
quantity of the air it yields upon the lungs
and upon the whole the humor is more power-
full than succussion.

Lecture of the 10th & 11th

The ordinary way of using Tart Emetic is
by dissolving 2 or 3 grain in distilled water and
given in divided doses. It is sometimes given in wine
called the vinum antimony Sherry wine to the
best advantage. Sulphuric is found geometry
in a natural state. There are 2 modes for pre-
paring this substance 1st is by exposing
the Sulphurett of Zinc to the action of the
heat the common method is by combining
zinc and sulphuric acid. this salt has
no smell but a stiptic taste insoluble in
alcohol as an Emetic this substance acts
powerfully and especially and is useful
when you wish suddenly to evacuate

the Contents of the Stomach and it also acts
upon the mucous membrane it is usefull
in Coughs in fevers & cramps dose 10 to 20 grs

Sulph Copper is also prepared from the Sulphur
writt in the same manner as the preceding.
It has no smell but a harsh taste
Soluble both in hot and cold water
but in alcohol. This article is the most
spicy and most powerful Emetic we
possess and is usefull in paralysis of the Sto-
mach its dose is from 5 to 10 grains.

Cerphalica Specieana or American Spa-
ce. The part used is the root and may be
obtained in all seasons of the year the taste
sweetish its virtues resemble in some
measure the common Space only it is
liable to produce Catharsis if given in large
quantities and produces vomiting. These
constitutes the difference dose from 10 to 15.

Spina Trifolata or Indian Tobacco. The
root of the plant is perennial and the only part
used is the bark of the root it is destitute of
smell it has a bitterish taste its effects are
like the American Species alone 30 grains

Anthemus nobilis or Chamomile. The parts used in the lower they are of 2 kinds the sing & an double flowered the latter is the effect of cultivation. The former is the best. This flower has a fragrant smell and bitter taste when used an effusion is made in warm water. Selina maritima or Squill grows in the coast of Spain it has a bulbous root which is the part used. there are 2 varieties the white and red. They do not differ in their medicinal qualities. They have no smell but a bitterish nauseas taste this article may be dissolved in water alcohol or vinegar. Its active property has a peculiar property called Imitation some of its effects has Strengthening. It excites the exertions of the Bronchies increases unaccompanied by inflammation will be found an excellent article.

Lecture 10th Nov 18

This article is uncertain in its duration in large doses it sometimes acts as an narcotic, rason 24 grains has produced a fit to 1 to 1/3 vinegar of Squill, Linseed or mustard

is sometimes used as an Emetic there are two
Kinds Alba and nigra. The parts used are the
seeds as an Emetic & they powerfully are used
when others fail because the seeds are given
as a tea spoonfull. Lobelia inflata or Indian
Tobacco is found in the United States the time
for gathering it is when in flowers. Both water'd
alcohol extract its active property it is powerful
and acts promptly. It produces a decided effect
upon the bronchia 2nd decide a effect upon the co-
rouous system & is more apt to evacuations from
the bowels than exciting emetics. Besides an
emetic it has combined a narcotic & anti-
pseudoplaty effects. It may be given in substance
or in liniment doses 1/2 or a tea spoonfull. The
Practical exhibition of Emetics No. five is
meant a description of the whole by Stew Charac-
terized by its own partial symptoms. In all
cases or kinds of fevers emetics are full

Lecture 11th, Nov^m 19th

The indications are to make an impression upon
the mucous membrane of the biliary organs
against the circulation and relax at the
system. The last may be done better by

Bloodletting. The indication of making an impression on the mucous membranes are loss of appetite &c. When such symptoms are present emetics may safely be given for the symptoms are evidence of functional derangement only, but in signs of irritations and inflammation and tenderness on the, we are of the hypogastrectomy region they would be hurtfull. In intermitters Emetics should be given during the hot stage in remitting cases. They are inadmissible in the cold and sweating stage the best time is between the paroxysm followed by opiates. In remittents Emetic should be given when the Stomach & Liver are affected they should be given in the early stage of the disease as preliminary to other medicines ——————

Lecture 12th Nov^m 20

In the mild remittents they may be given also at all times unless in Case of great debility. In Bilious Remittents they should ~~be given~~ be used with great caution particularly if there is great irritation and tendency to inflammation in simple Typhus a regard must be had to its different stages and Omittents

Should be given in the first Stage or cold Stage
In inflammatory Typhus Emeticks should be
used with great Caution - - -

Lecture 13th Nov. 21st

In inflammatory Typhus we should always
deplete the system before giving an Emetic or
in such cases there should be some gastric
irritation. In Congestive Typhus the great object is
to bring about reaction for which bloodletting is
sometimes used together with the warm bath. As
a general rule emeticks are inadmissible in
the 1st stages of Congestive fevers. From what has
been said their general indication may be
inferred. That such Emeticks that act up on
the mucous membrane of the Liver & spleen
system generally should be chosen. The first
Stage of fever is with few exceptions the last
to give Emeticks. In inflammation the object
is to reduce the general as well as the local
excitement. Emeticks may be used when inflam-
mation is moderated and in proportion as
the inflammation runs high Emeticks are
objectionable. In inflammation of the mucous
membrane Emeticks should not be given.

lecture, 4th Fe^r 22nd

Cathartics are those medicine that increase the evacuations from the intestinal organs in particular cases to produce purging. The organs immediately acted upon by these agents are the intestines Liver & Pancreas. By the muscular coat of the intestines a peculiar action is produced called the peristalsis by which the contents of the intestines are propell'd downwards. In the large intestine this motion is much more less than in the small which is obviated by the exertion of abdominal muscles after taking a Cathartic the first effect is increased which generally produces a desire for food sometimes, roarides and even vomiting often medicine is relented increased heat and swelling ensues and after some time Colic & pains are produced in the bowels and generally a discharge from the bowel takes place after operation of the Cathartics the patient is left with lassitude and tendency to sleep. Cathartics differ in the extent of their operations some acting on the whole length of the canal and others limited to particular parts. The evacu-

actions are called by the medicine or the food Hematopylon makes their blood red
Inma agree East the secretion of the portion of
the mucous membrane lining the mouth
instead of living increased or diminished but
in a morbia state the secretions may be abnor-
mal. The effects upon the vascular system etc
Cause the pulse to be small and frequent often
or the effects have cleared the pulse lessens in
frequency and returns to its natural state it
modifies the effects of Cathartics in youth they
operate more readily.

Lecture 15th Nov. 26

As a general rule Cathartics Should be given
on an empty Stomach hence the best
time is in the morning. As soon as the Cathar-
tis begins to operate give some warm drinkants
as Balsom water to gain the full effects of Cathart-
tic medicines the patient should be kept on di-
luent for at least 24 hours. You should always
examine the evacuation. Castor oil is obtain-
ed from the resin Communis seeds, which is a
native of the Indians and is ^{extremely} culti-
vated in Europe and United States. It is obtained

by bailing or expelling. It has no smell but a
ditterish taste it is soluble in alcohol & water
Its operation is in a great measure limited
merly emptying the existing Contents of the Stom-
ach and intestines It seldom produces
delirium to the system and operates often in 2
or 3 hours and seldom exceeds 4 hours it
is less apt to leave the system in a consti-
tute than many others do we have

Magnesia is an alkaline Earth which occurs
in medicine & States the Carbon & Oxide
Exposed to the atmosphere it is unaffected
with acids it effervesces and by the action of
heat is decomposed which constitutes the
oxide or sulph magnesia which must not be
exposed to the air. It is void of taste smell and
colour to distinguish better the 2nd you must
add Sulphuric acid if effervesce later place
it is the Carbon and if chalk is mixed with
same test will detect it This article is a mild
Laxative and owes its activity to meeting an
acid in the stomach

Lecture 17th Nov. 27

Jurisprudence Diuretics have been used

to obtain an abortion. The distilled oil of Sump
fails to produce this effect. Cantharides have
in some cases succeeded but there are no medi-
cines certain in producing abortion. Remedies
such as Taurin, Murcena, Ergot, have been used
Blows and injuries on the back loins and abdomen
have sometimes produced abortion. Instruments
have been introduced into the womb breaking
the membranes thereby producing abortion.
The life of the mother is always endangered in
attempts of this kind. Any disease or irritation
of the genital system may bring on abortion.
Infanticide means the destruction of the Child after
it is born. The questions presenting themselves
are was the Child born alive or was it born
dead or was its death produced by criminal
means. If the blood has circulated and the Child
respiration would be sufficient proof that the Child
was born alive. But before I proceed to prove
this I must first describe the circulation of the
foetus. The foetus derives blood from the placenta
by the means of the umbilical artery which
enters the liver by the fissure which divides it
into two lobes. Part distributed to the liver

and part enters directly the vena cava by
means of the ductus venosus. The foramen
le is a hole through the system joining the
two auricles and has a valve attached to
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of its circumference. The ductus arteriosus
passes across the pulmonary artery to the aorta.

Lecture 18th Nov^r 30th

Sulphur is found native and in combination
when native it is bright yellow streaks. It is gen-
erally obtained from Pyrites by sublimation.
Sublimed Sulphur is used in medicine it is pale
yellow has no taste or smell except when heated it
is a gentle laxative & produces its effects on the
lower intestines dose from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ drams
Manna is obtained from the trunks of mul-
berries or ash tree growing in Sicily, whitish pale
colour with a sweetish taste soluble in alcohol
besides sugar a substance called manna has
been discovered as belonging to Sulphur it
must be given in large doses which is apt to
clearge the stomach on this account
it is generally used in combination with
other cathartics dose from 1 to 2 drams -
Cajua Tenua is found in India Russia

Brasillo a mild laxative and must be taken
in considerable doses from 4 to 6 gr. Tar Potash
or Cream Tartar is obtained from the casts —
Containing wine and irregular crystals with
sharp and acrid and soluble both in hot & cold
water mild laxative and to produce much
effects given in doses from 1/2 to 1/3 also solvles in
water and sweeten with sugar = Cassia marginata
dica is found in the most parts of the United
States its operations resemble the foreign Senna
iffering only in Strength. Rhubarb or Rhei Palustris
Indigenous in Tartary gathering in spring and
autumn peculiar aromatic odour and
slightly bitter taste partly soluble in both
water and alcohol a peculiar principle has
been detected called Rubarbaren action
in common doses mild in large doses produce
as some griping has no exerting effects Besides
Cathartic effects it is tonic and astringent
dose from ^{1/2 to} XXX to ~~XXV~~ ~~XXV~~

Decrre 19th A.D. 1811

Aloe Socotrina is the juice of a plant grow-
ing in Barbados of a sea brown colour & leaves
bent and aromatic odour soluble in water

alcohol nearly in boiling water It is slow in
producing its effects, 8 or 20 hours it does not
disorder the stomach but rather strengthens it.
It exerts an influence over the biliary organs -
increasing its secretions. Its action is peculiar on
the large intestines, particularly the rectum
the best form is pills & to 2 grans Fallop Conva-
lourus grows in Mexico. The parts used are
the roots of a pale brown yellow colour it
has a peculiar smell and a sweetish taste
Soluble in dilute alcohol becomes watery
taste a resinous and nauseous. It facilitates the
action operating through the whole intestines
at Canal Done XX to XXX. Generally given in
Combination wth Calomel, May Apple or
Podophyllicum ellipticum is found in all parts
of the united states the root is only used the root
is of a brown colour on the outer side it is of an
earthy and bitter taste In its effects resembles
Salsaparilla differing in promptness Done XX to XXX gr
Scammony Convolvulus native of Mexico
root resins a gum resin is obtained from
the roots by expression there are 2 kinds
alb & brown latter coarsely broken and

hears smell Soluble in dilute alcohol
a very active Cathartic resembling Salap
It is seldom given except in Combinations with
Salap, & are from 10 to XX gr or half a drachm

Colocynthides Cucumis native of Turkey, a
very powerful cathartic, purgative. It produces
sometimes from the rectum a bloody discharge
generally given in Combination of doses
from 2 to 8 grs Gamboge statag matis, native
of Ceylon orange yellow Colour no smell and
but little taste a cathartic producing
much purging the most quickly. Cathartic of
all dose from 2 to 4 grains Croton oil
Elutherae is obtained from the Seeds belonging
to a particular tree called tiglium it
is a powerful Cathartic producing watery
stools. It is apt to affect the Stomach besides
producing purging, urine. The mode of giving
it is a pill made from the oil with bread
or soap each pill containing from 4 to 2 drachms
1 pill alone

Lecture 11th 1822

Cucurbita maxima or wild Cucumber
names our common Cucumber and

a cathartic purgative the best is obtained by
increasing them and drying the pieces of a
green grey colour with a bitter and astringent
Celum is the active principles a hydroxyl
Cathartic is violent and apt to produce
Distress dose from the 1 to 16 grain —

Natural salts Sulphur Soda or Glauber salt
is sometimes found a native bitter nauseant
Soluble in 3 parts in cold & 2 parts in boiling water
Insoluble in alcohol mild in its operation
dose from 1 to 2 Oz. Sulphur Magnesia or som salt
it is also found a native bitter nauseous
taste Soluble in water insoluble in alcohol
dose from 1 to 2 Oz. Tartaric Potash Soda
Rock salt bitter taste soluble in water and
similar to the others salts in its operation
dose from 1 to 2 Oz. Tartar Salazine soluble
in water dose from 1 to 2 Oz. Sulphur Potash
or nitroulated Potash Soluble in 10 parts
Color water and acts in this
electromagnetic in combination with other
Cathartics as the Phosphorus Sulfur or
tasteless salt is obtained from Callinea

bones mild and operation producing no
irritation dose 1/2 oz — — —

Lecture 21st con'td

Murcury Subnitrate or Calomel sometimes is found natural but Salamm. has no taste nor smell and when perfectly pure is insoluble in water. It is not affected by admosphere and if exposed for a long time to light it becomes black. It peculiarly affects the mucous membranes of the intestines and effects the liver producing an increased secretion of bile. Now in its operation on it sometimes produces irritation which is owing to the sympathy between the Stomach and liver dose from 5 to 20 grain B. & will be compared of Conserve of Rose and many doses 5 grs effects similar to Calomel —

Lecture 22nd L. cont'd

In the foetal state the lungs are small and weigh less than when after respiration on the other hand the liver is much larger in the foetal state will be of a dark brown colour and of greater consistence than after respiration and sinks in water. In the foetal state the

diaphragm is much enlarged owing to the great size of the liver and the smallness of the lungs -

Lecture 23rd Decth, 7th

The practical application of Cathartics in Fevers, 1st to obviate the Constipation 2nd to promote the excretion in mucous lining of the Capital 3rd promoting the secretion of the Liver and finely having the ^{gaseous} ~~whole~~ effects upon the whole abdomenino & viscera Broussais Theory of the use of Cathartics is with our caution

Lecture 24th Decth, 8th

The proper time for giving Cathartics in intermitting fever is during the intermission and antecedent to the use of tonics. In using purgative medicines in Remittent fever we must presume in the use until we make a decided effect we must empty the whole length of the intestinal Canal and for this purpose Calomel Dullop & Ithi are the best. The principles upon Cathartics or泻剂 are in 1st an overloosed state of the stomach and intestinal Canal which increase the general

irritability hence the local inflammation
or irritation is exacerbate. & a deranged
Constitution of the mucous lining also increasesthe general and local irritation for the
obviation of which Cathartics medicin
are usefull. In inflammation of the head
there is no doubt of the efficacy of Cathartics

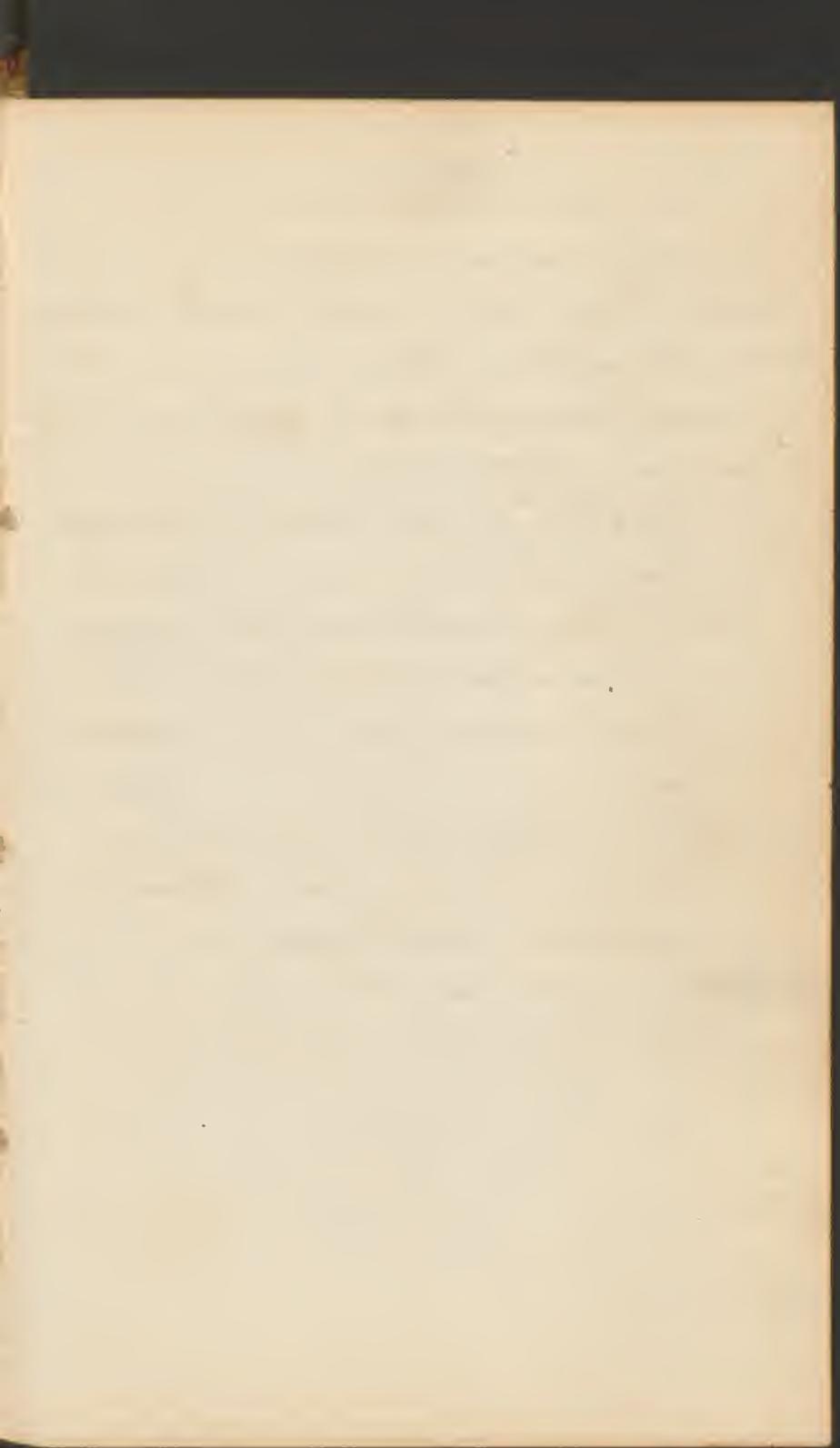
Lecture 25th Dec, 9th

In acute inflammation of the mucous membrane
which is very rare the more common being
~~Subacute~~ or Chronic which may arise from
poisons or symptomatic of other affections
but sometimes idiopathic of the feces allowing
accumulation in the large intestine it will affect
this membrane both by irritation and by syn-
pathy but this must not be obviated by me-
curic substances except Calomel. Injection un-
usefull when Calomel comes in contact with
the inflammatory surface instead of irritating
it commonly allays inflammation Calomel
may be used in all inflammatory diseases
of the alimentary Canals. The time ^{11.} a man
lying dead on the end suggests it is significant
of inflammation. In inflammation the mucous

membrane of the alimentary, or intestines. —
Calomel may be used in Inflammation
of the liver Calomel may be used —

Lecture 26th Decr 12th

The ductus arteriosas will undergo Con-
traction in the mediatey after birth at the
same time the pulmonary vessels increase
you must examine the lungs by the hydro-
statis test. If the lungs have been inflamed
its weight will be $\frac{1}{3}$ of the body of ~~not~~ ^{the} child
The death of the Child may take place
from omission or Commixture of certain things
Poisons are those medicines or substances
which contaminate internally or applied
externally, deranges the health when you are
called to see a suppoised case of poison
you are to examine the beginning of the case
examining the substances / hamete & ana of the
patient he dead you must examine its
effects upon the Stomach &c.



Colica Pictatum

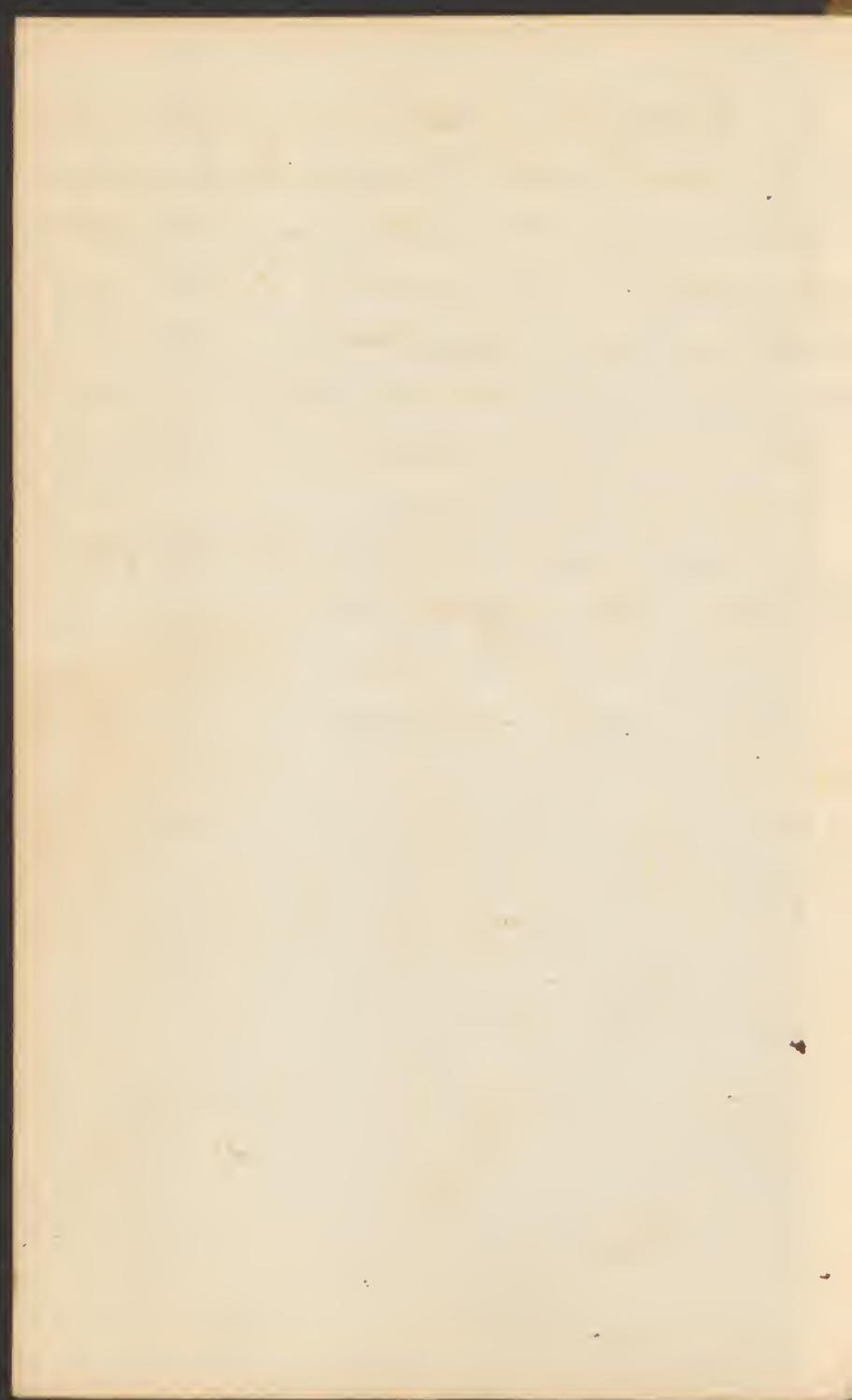
Shooting pains Strong Convulsions
Spasms in the intestines & abdominal
muscles with a tendency to
a paralyticus of the extremities
vomiting of acrid bile

Colic is a painful distension of all the regions of the abdomen with a twisting power the navel. Spermatic Contraction of the abdominal muscles vomiting
Costiveness.

Colic of the Extremities
inflammatory Colic pain Tearing.
Gripping of the bowels assembling
noise distension of the Stomach
and an inclination to throw up

Protect persons completely against
Scarlet fever) To take three grains
of the extract of Belladonna, to be
dissolved in an ounce of Cinnamon
water, and give doses of from two
to three drops to children under
one year old, and one drop for every
year above this age.

Practiced by Dr. H. Careff, of Berlin
Penns Nov 17th 1836



Cure for Consumption.-

Take three quarts of pure
Spring water, one quart of bran
of wheat, half pint of tan, half
honey. Simmer them for 2 or 3
hours in a Stone pot over a slow
fire. Let the @ one pound cool suffi-
ciently so admit yeast to work
through it, then put in half
a pint酵母 and let stand a few
Thirty six hours. Take half
a wine glass three times a day
a few minutes before meal. If
this appear too much take less
quantity so the use of this
prescriber confidently ascribes
his rescue from an ear by god
to which he was evidently pro-
pitiating by consumption
brought on by me at all.

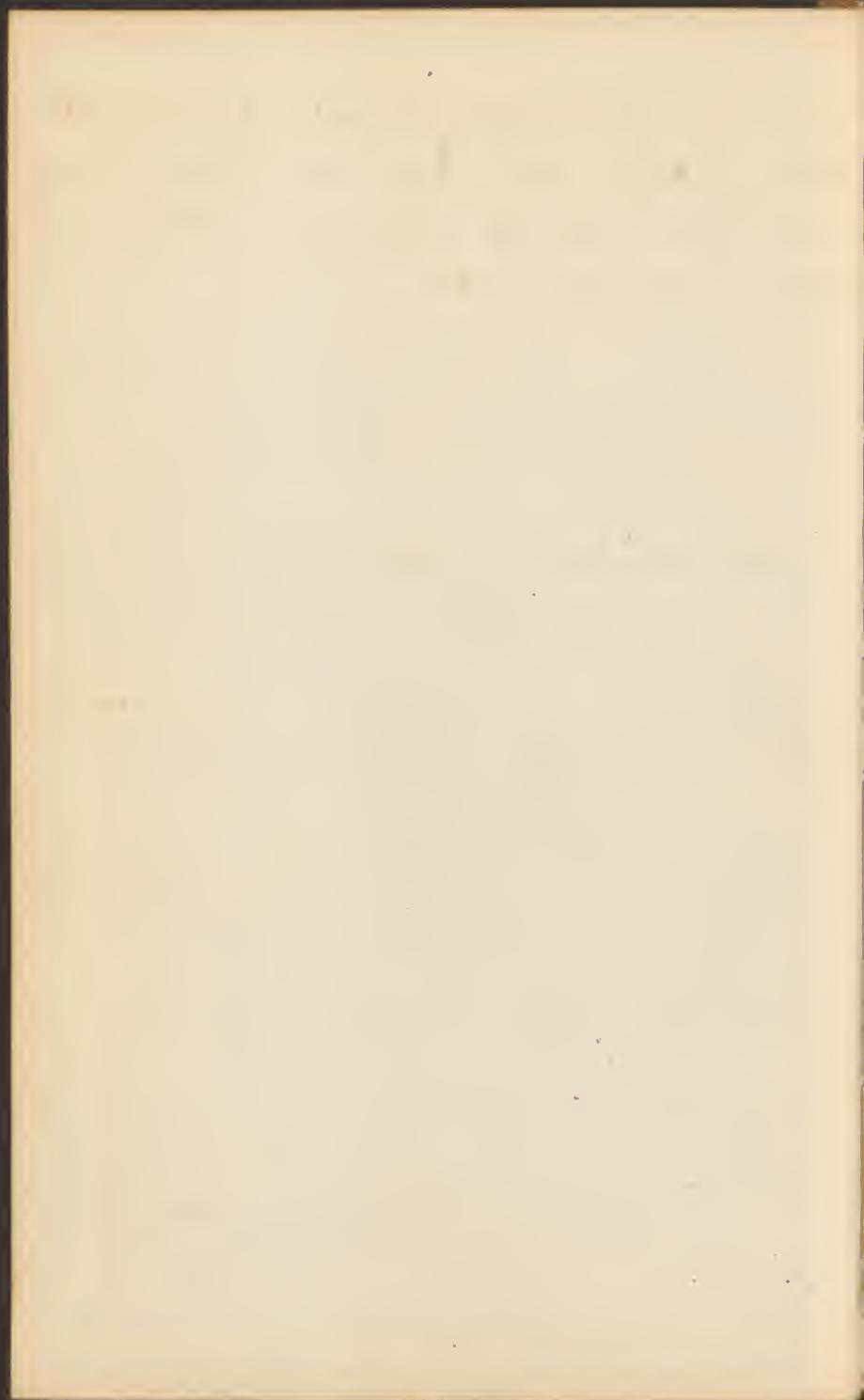
R Gilbert

New York

July 24th 1837

Application to Blistered ~~Surfaces~~
Surfaces. In B. Boadis or any
the following preparation where a
Blister becomes troublesome.
Prepare a Chalk, Olive Oil
of each five grains; Rose
water 2 ouz. etc. — *Stif*

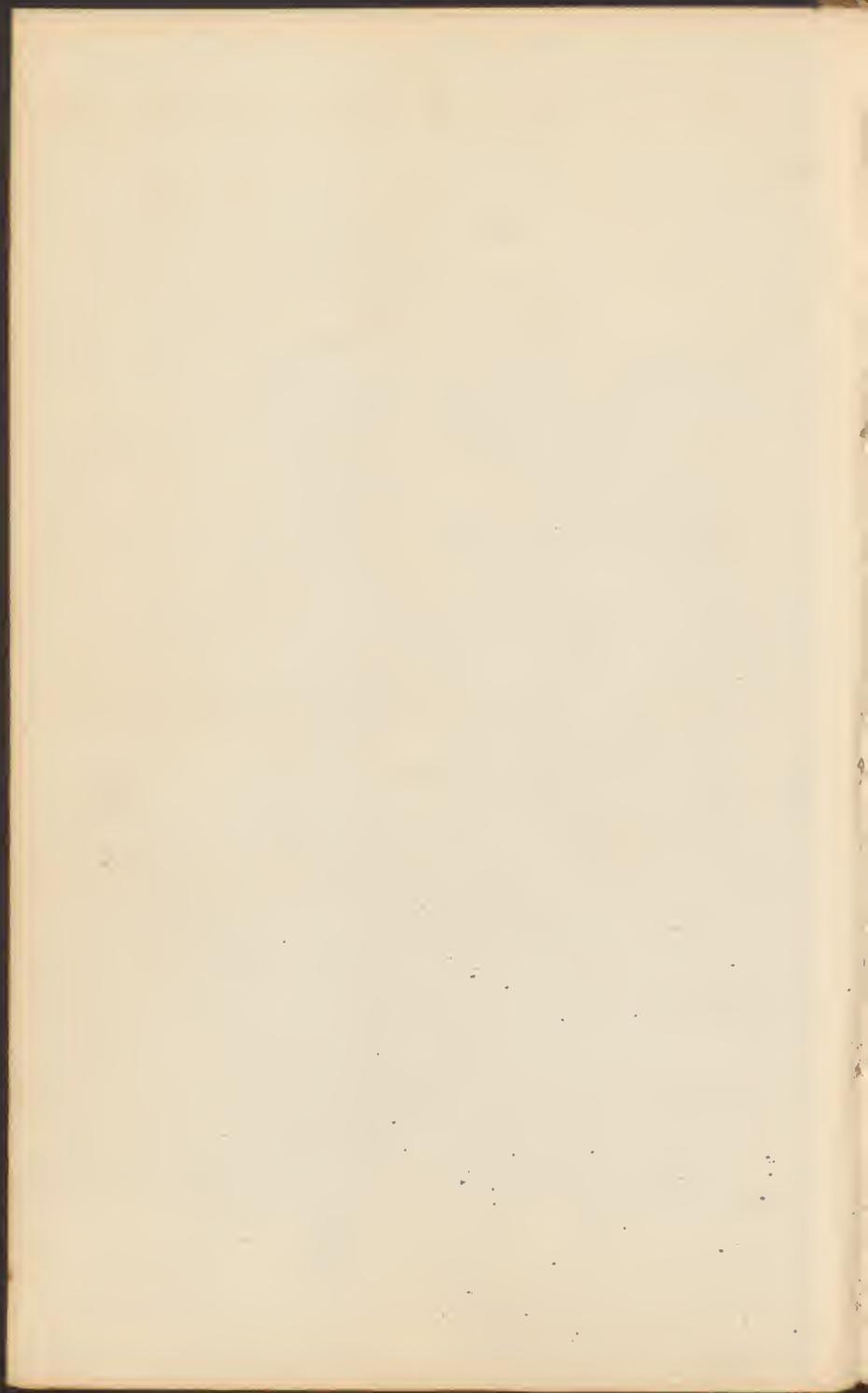
On the Conjoint exhibition of the Eupatrinum
Pholiatum, and Super Nasus & otaria
in Tinea Capitis. Two grain of the former
and Twenty of the latter.

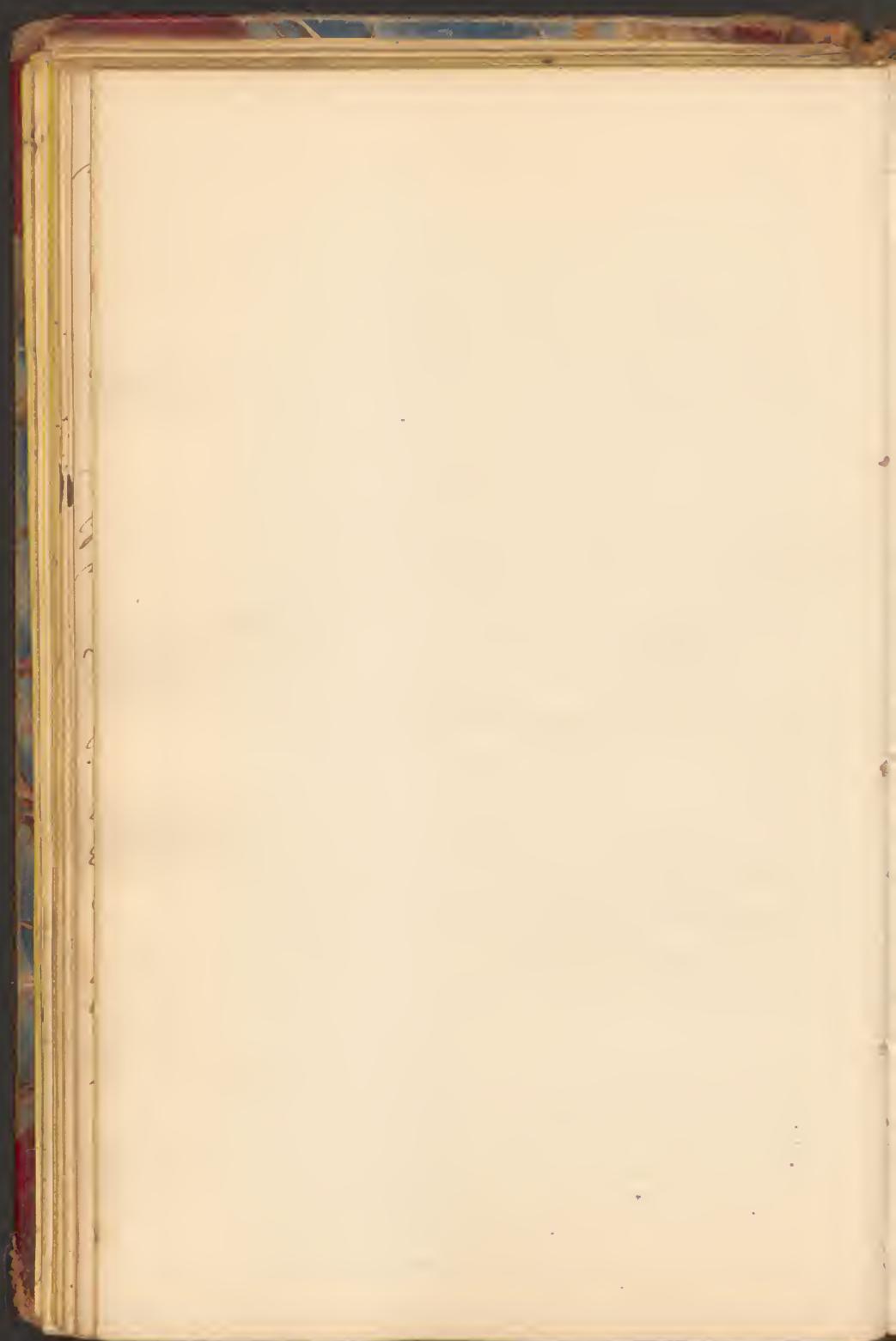


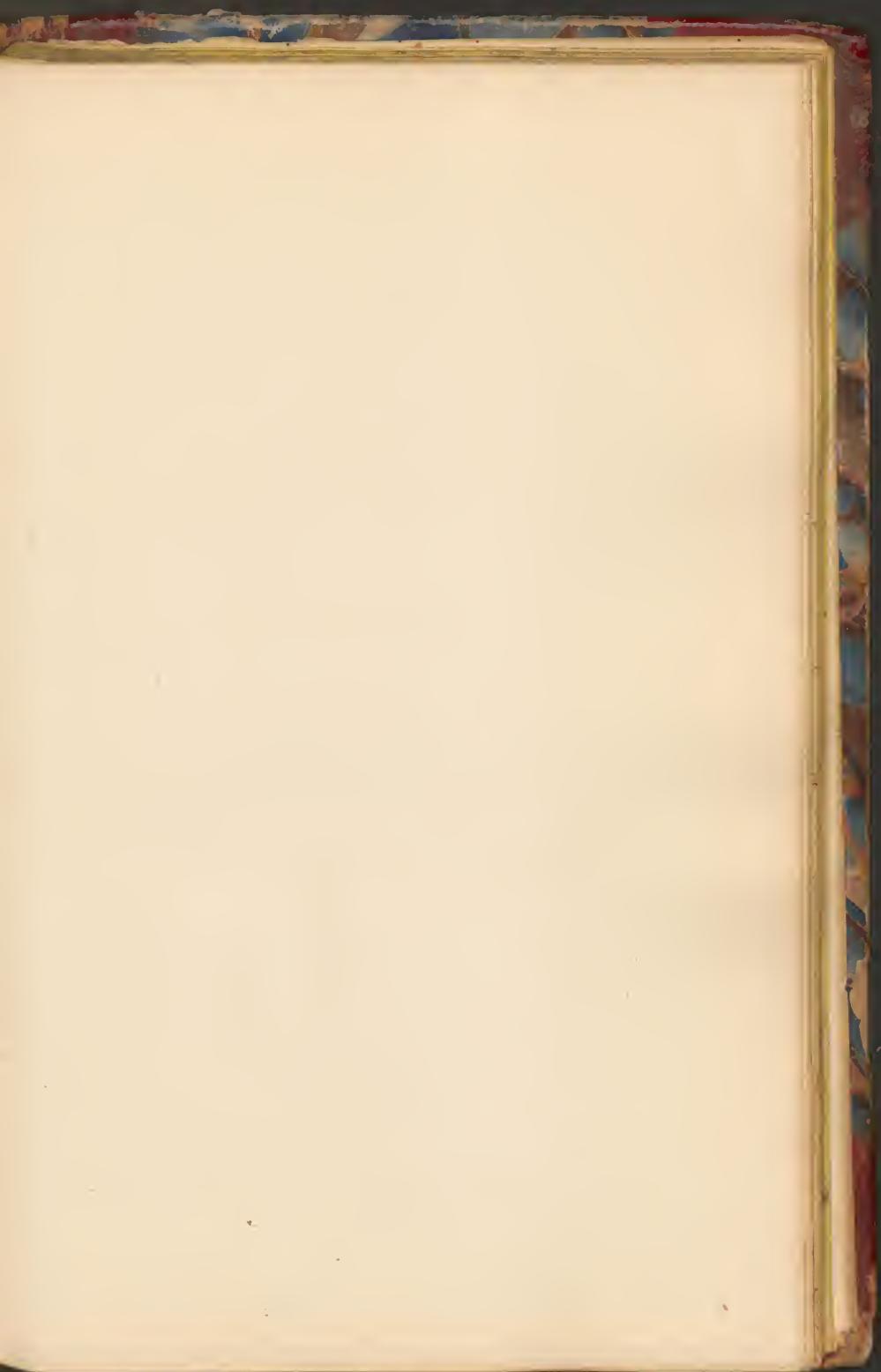
Preparation for humor in the feet
Tinct of Nitre 2 $\frac{1}{3}$
Flour of Sulphur 2 "
Syr Fairtrass Potassa 2 "
Album 2

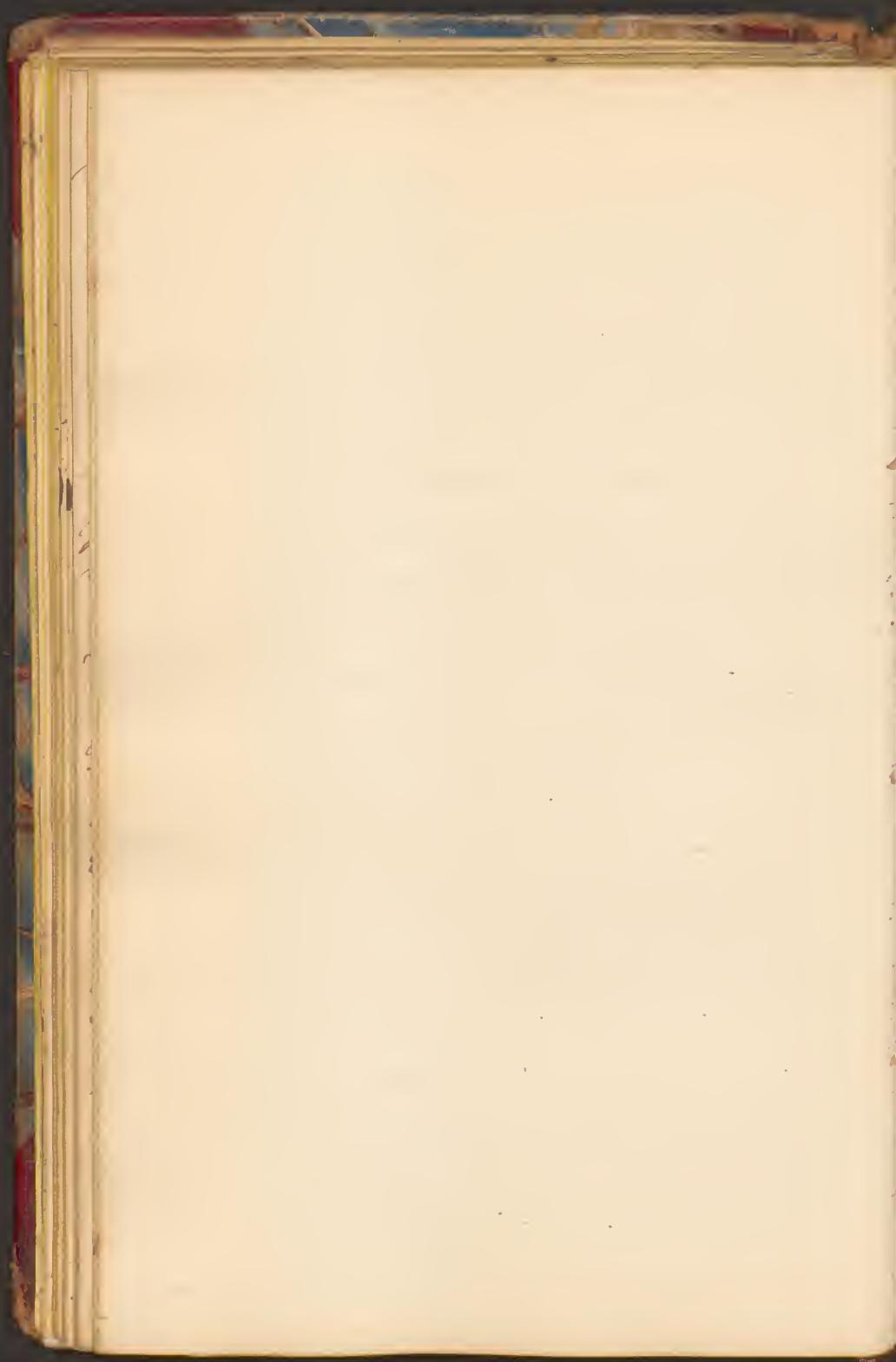
Mix and add one quart
of Water. Take an $\frac{1}{2}$ spoonful
every morning and evening
for 18 days. Then omit for 9
days. Then commence again
as above mentioned. This Rec.
was handed to me by Mr
Morgan Lewis

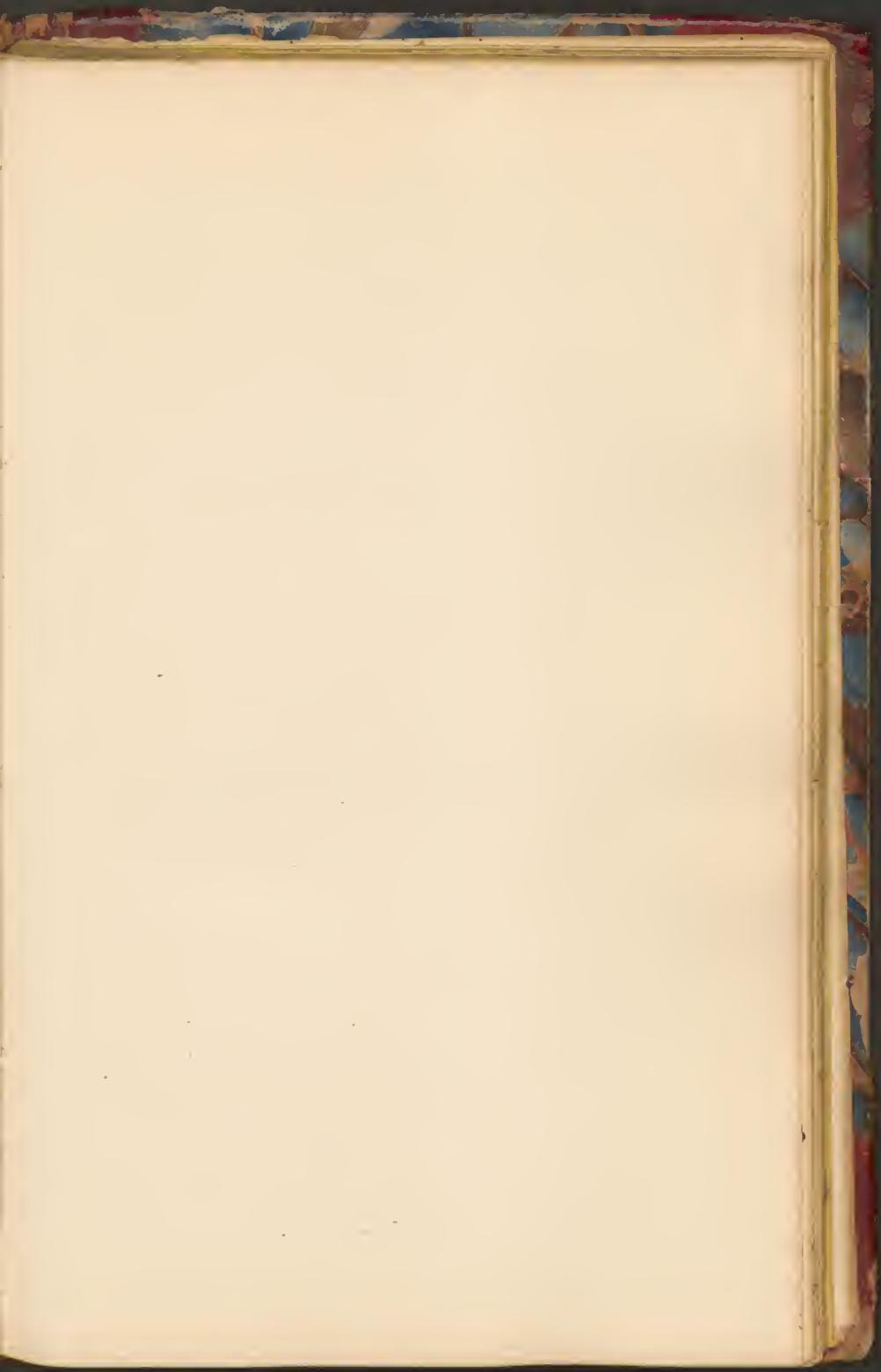
Pine Grove November 9th 1839

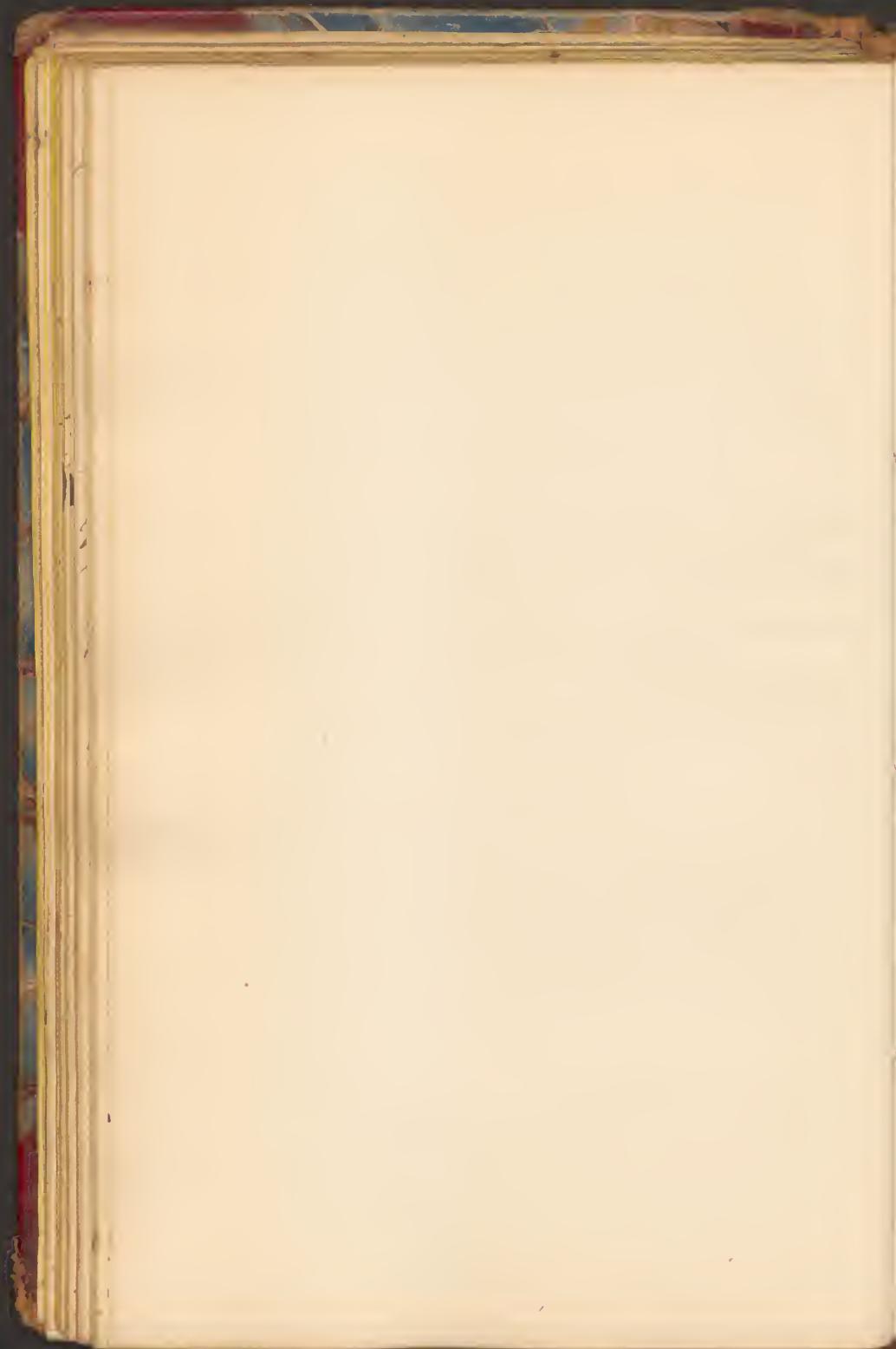


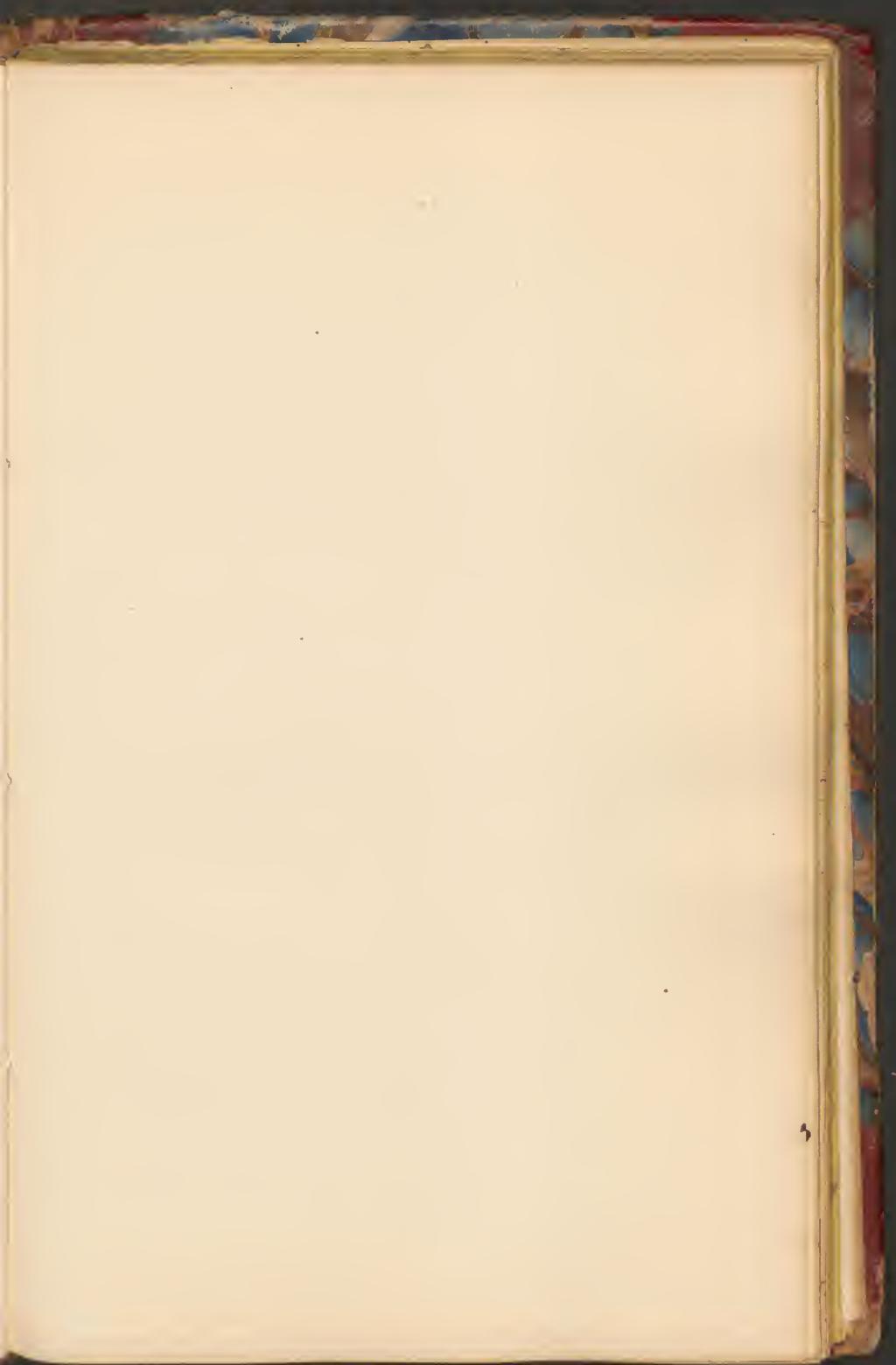


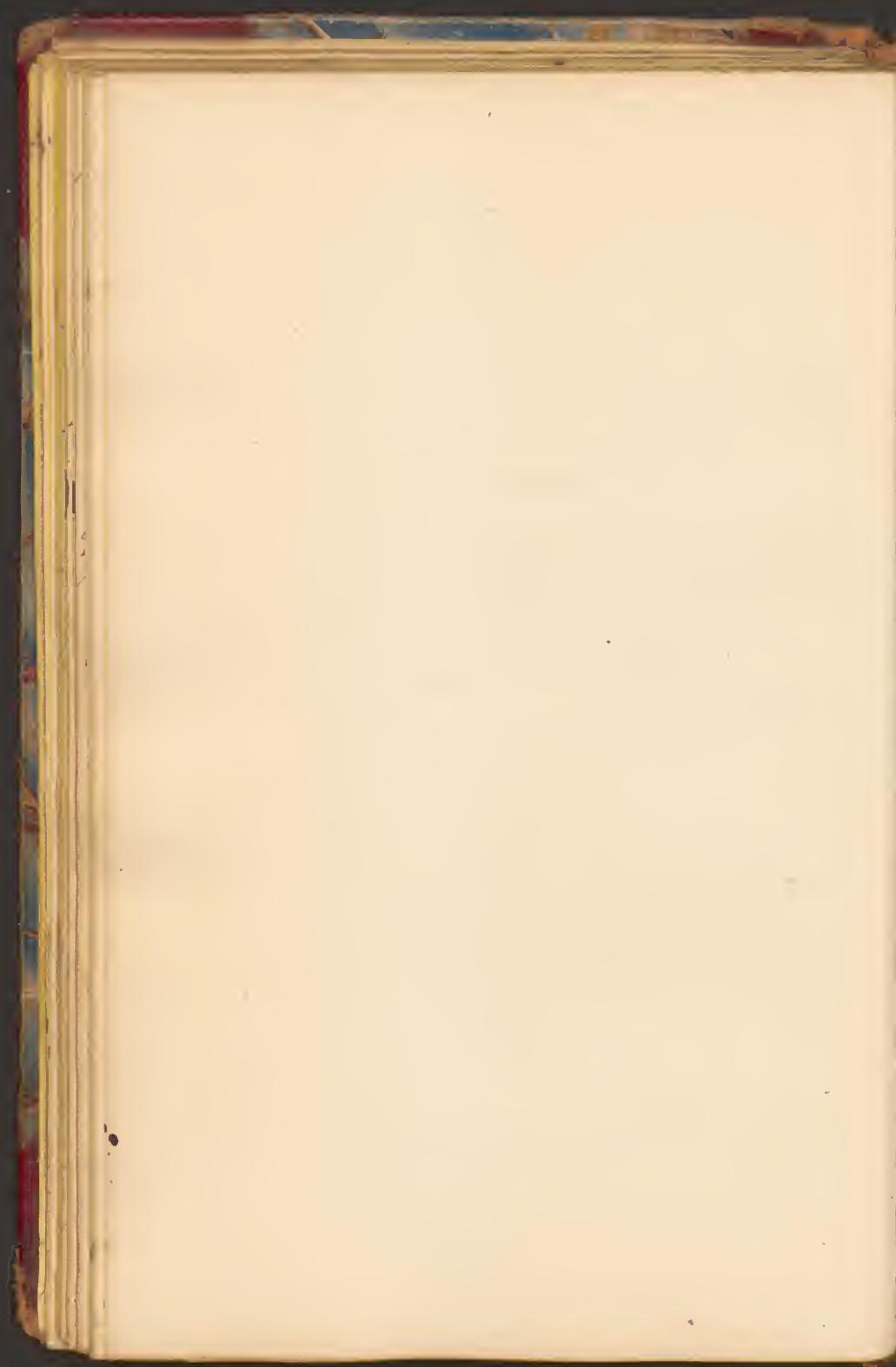


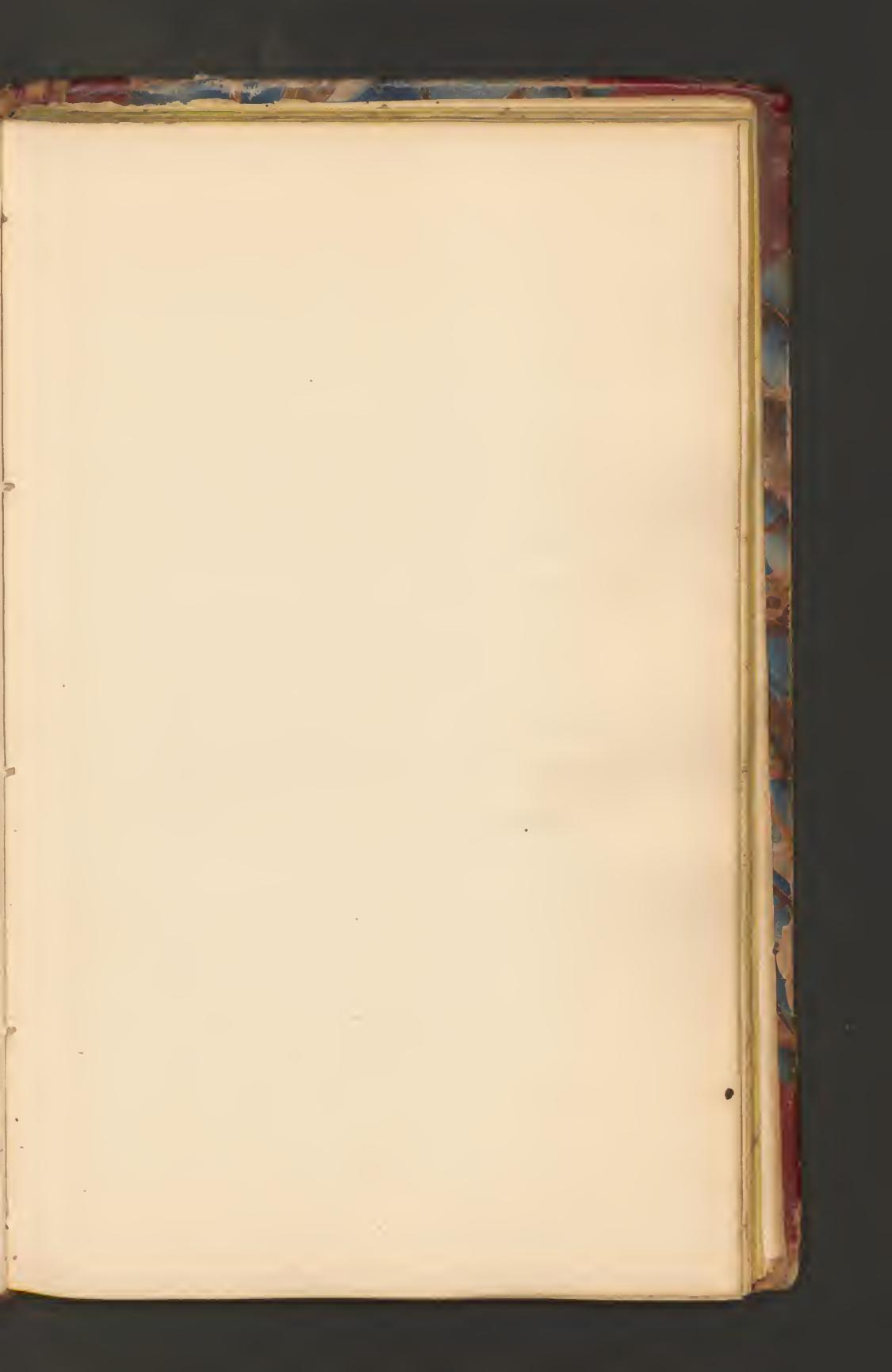


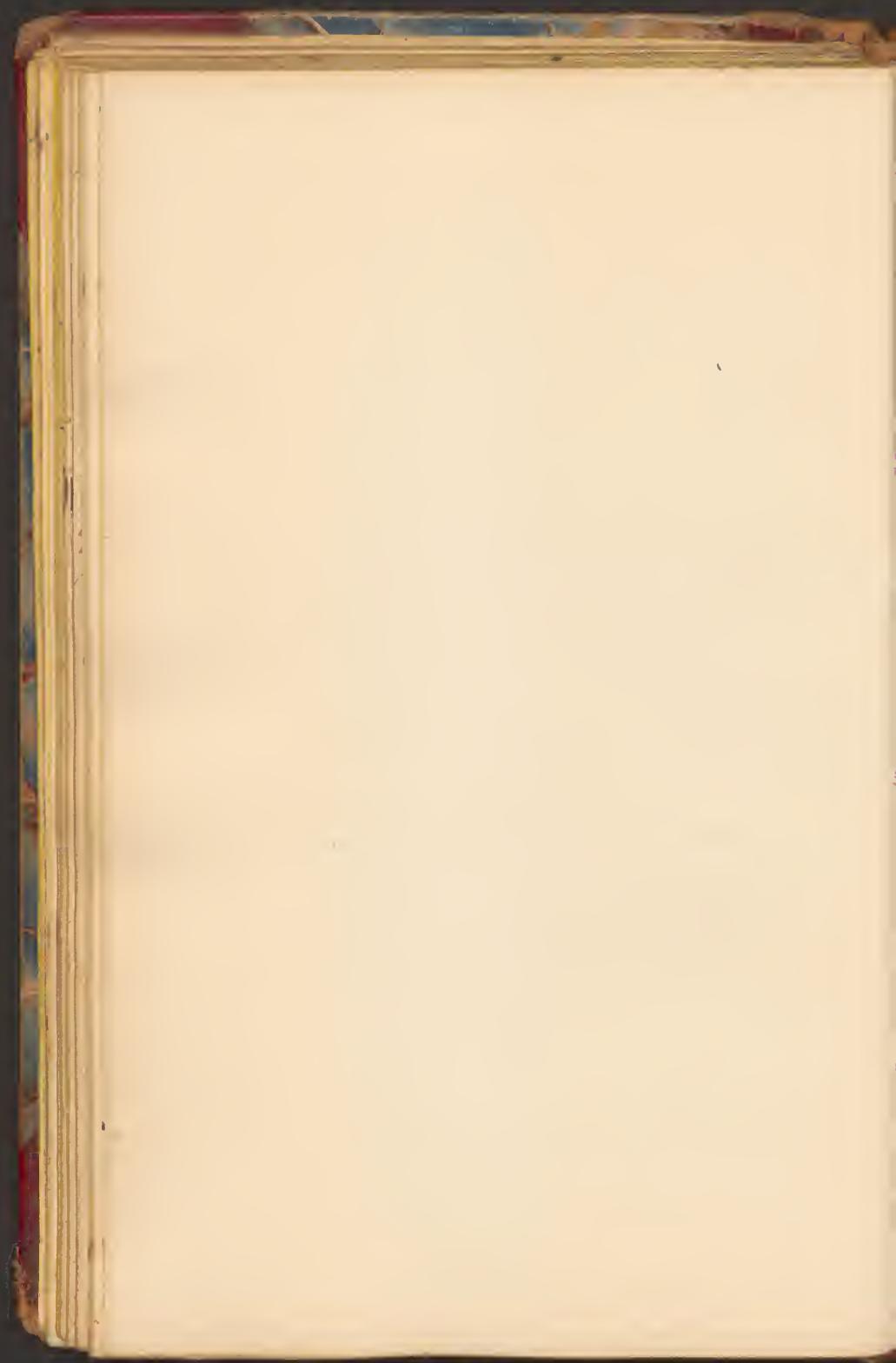


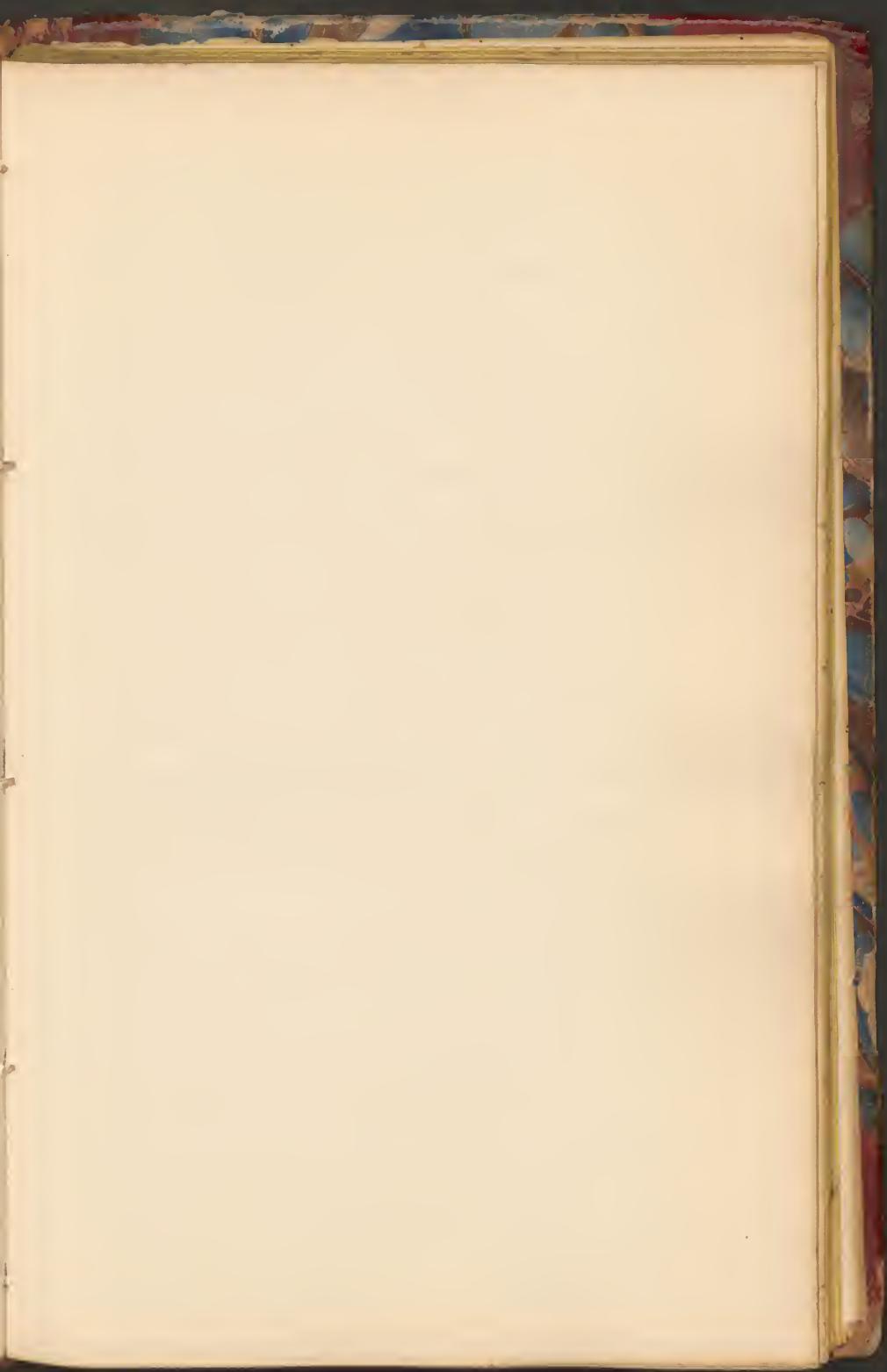


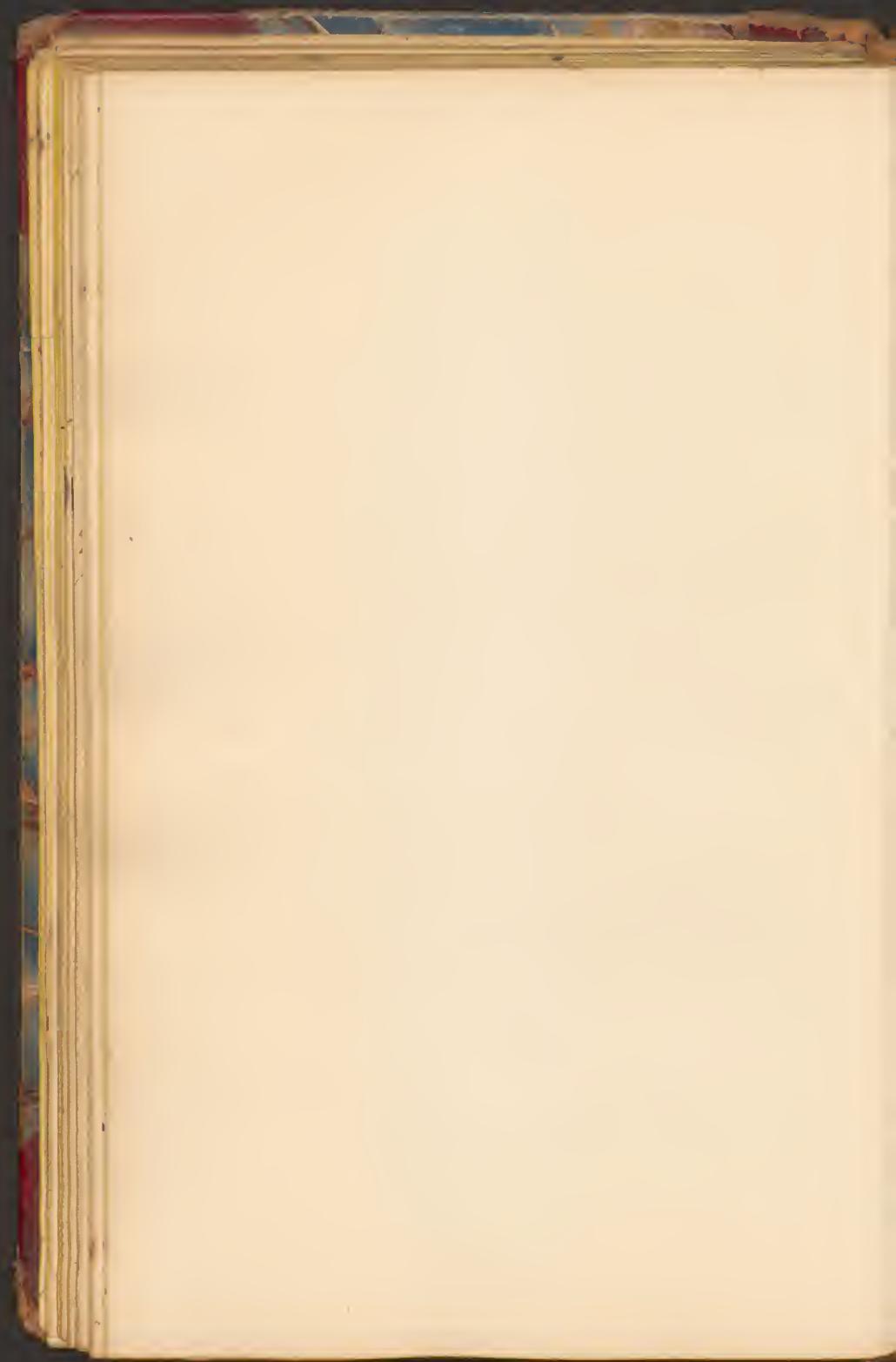


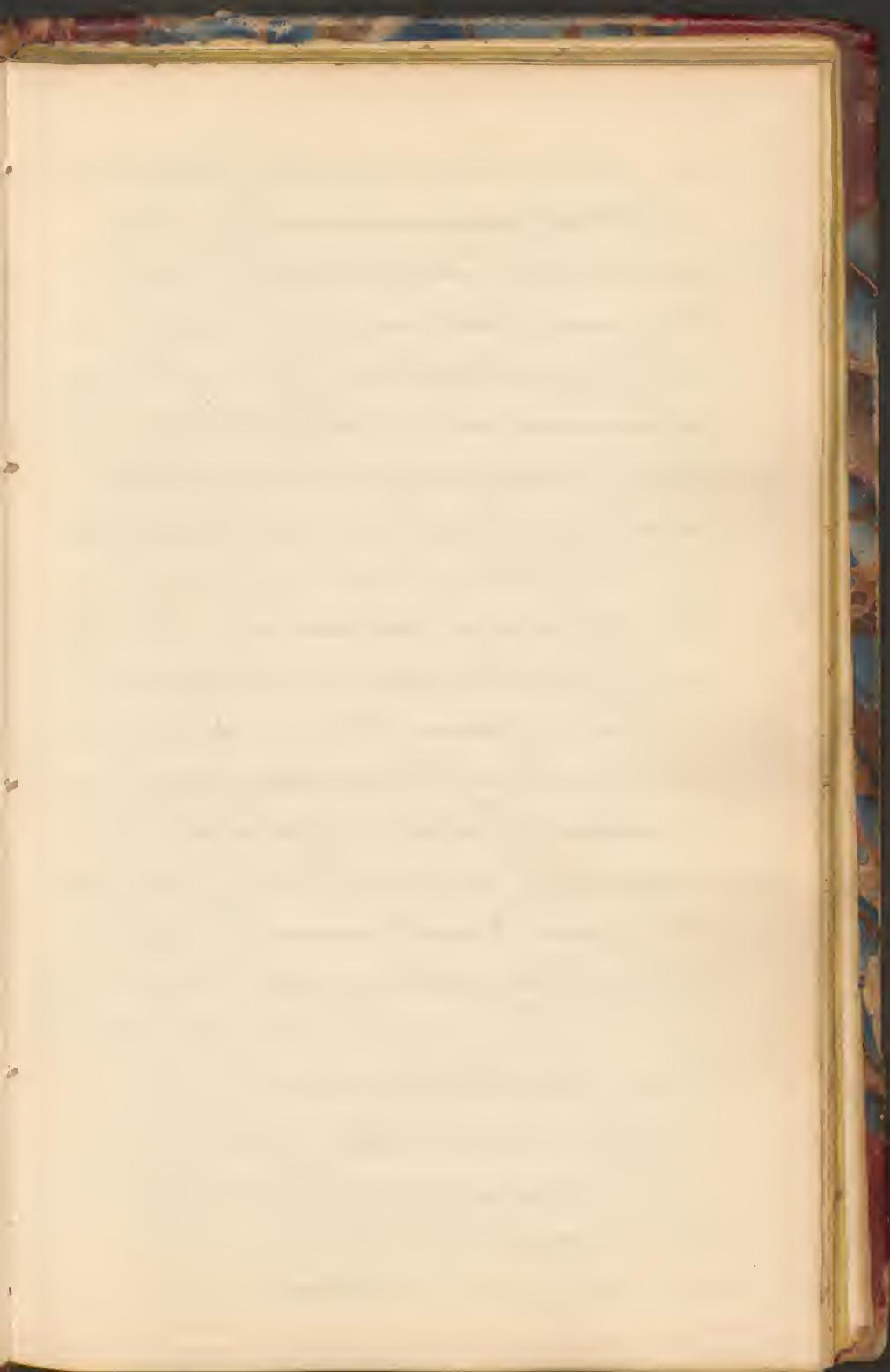












W) For Ganooshoo in the early Stage

Balsam Copabina $1\frac{1}{3}$

Spirits Nitre Duke $1\frac{1}{3}$

Liquor Potash $4\frac{1}{3}$

Tube Gum Franche $1\frac{1}{3}$

Aqua $\frac{1}{3}$ Mixture

of this a Tablespoonfull may be taken
three times a day

W) For Chronic & Scarrific.

Maca & Cardamomie 4 grain

Gum Gum $\frac{1}{3}$ 1 grain

This dose is to begin in morning and
evening when Phlegm is produced
the mercury must be suspended
and the opii Continued. The System
must be supported with arrowroot.

W) For Chilblains

Calomel XX grain

Sugar Loaf $1\frac{1}{3}$

Pennacity Salve $1\frac{1}{3}$

R) For Inflammation of the Nose
Gum of ammonia Dissolved in wine
Vincture of Squills form new to Plaster to
be applied Spread on a rag also for
Inflammation of the Points with effusions

R) Hospital Treatment of Amazons
Pilla Hydrargyric Squill & Digitalis
Phaleon. Then Compana of Turne

R) For Paroxysms

Balsom Copalicia f. $\frac{3}{4}$
Spirits Titre Dulc f. "
Spirits Camphor y. drams
Vincture of ii y. drams
Take Yaspesfull four times dayly

Doct J C Stevens

R) For the cure of ring worm

Corrosive Sublimate 4 grain
Colonge water N $\frac{3}{4}$.
a dose Sulphate Magnesia
Low diet

(moderate)

R. White Soap — 2 lb
Alcohol 3 Gallons

Digest with a moderate heat until
the soap is dissolved then add

Camphor 2 lb
Oil Lavendar
Rosmary — aa 6 oz

Opii 3 iij
Spirits Wine 1 pt-1
Camphara 1/2 iiij

Put in a Mortar
add water heat to a Jilly
Let stand 24 hours Coverd
then put in a Bottle

Take 3 jij of each and add an ane
oil peppermint. Then add slowly
half an ane nitric acid & cover
it of the above add 2 ones of the
an of Saffress —

Capsicum Gargle

R) 2table spoonfulls of small rasps,
or 3 tea spoonfulls of Common Cayenne
pepper and two tea spoonfulls of
fine salt beat them into a past,
pour upon them 2 pints of boiling
water strain add half pint spirits
Then take a table spoonfull every
half hour far an ~~affliction~~ throat
Gargle

R) Bitter Almonds 2 i
Rain water 2 ii
strain the liquor
then add
Spirits 2 i
by m mercury 2 v
an infallable Cure for tetter

R) Root a strong solution
is highly recommended in cases
of Genia Copelat

One Spoonfull of Ginger
" Cream tartar
" pint of Salt
half pt molasses
8 qt aqua fortana
Mix all together let stand
a few hours until it begins to
ferment then strain and put in
Bottles Capped a tight and stand
in a cool place and in 8 hours
fit for use & well prepared

Balsom Sulphur

R) 1 pt Flaxseed oil
1/2 pt Turpentine oil
2 oz Brimstone
flaxseed oil & brimstone boil until
paine then put the Turpentine in

RE)

A good mode of Exhibiting
the pink Root.

Take a proper
quantity of the Root, and pour
upon it from half a pint to the
~~half~~ gills of boiling Coffer, and
let it stand, closely covered, un-
till it becomes sufficiently cool
to drink, half of this must
be poured off, sweetened and half of
milk or cream added to it -
when thus prepared, the Child is
to drink to it as the first after-
as if it were coffee alone, it may
take with it Biscad and
Butter &c as on ordinary,
the other half is to take in the
evening, in the same manner
after warming it, This quantity
is to be repeated for three or
four days, afterwards give some
Cathartick of the ordinary
Kinds & --- Doc^t Lewis

(Mode of preparing unguentum Hyg
paragyni in five minutes)

R) Take an unexposed linseed oil which
been long exposed to the air. and half an
ounce of tallow, to every pound of mercury.
First. divide the mercury by trituration
it with the oil for one minute; then add
the tallow and triturate for another minute;
lastly, add the proportion proportion of put
and lard to make an ointment;
and rub the whole for three minutes.

A mercurial ointment. innocuous of
a fine deep blue colour and perfectly
bland, yet active, may thus be prepared
in five minutes.

R) Black drops,

Take half a pound of opii sliced, three pints of good verjuice (juice of wild scrub) and one & a half ounce of nutmeg, and a half an ounce of saffron. Boil them to a proper thickness, then add a quarter of a pound of sugar, and two spoonfulls of yeast. Let the whole in a warm place near the fire for six or eight weeks, then place it in the open air until it becomes a syrupy taste. decant, filter and bottle up adding a little sugar to each bottle; — One drop of this preparation is equal to three of the tincture opii of the London Pharmacopeia

Tinctura opii " in eternum
Take of opii powder, two ounces
Diluted alcohol, two pints. — Digest
for ten days, and filter

Chodorus Liniment.

Take of Soaps. in Shavingg four ounces; Camphor in powder. one ounce; oil of Rosemary, half an ounce; Alcohol, two pints
- Digest the Soaps and opii in the alcohol three days, then filter and add the Camphor & oil of Rosemary, and dissolve

Holmes's Liniment.

R/

Take Camphor, two drams, one ounce of Spirits of Ether, Spr of Ammonium, four drams of opii one or two drams. Alcohol to fill four ounce potably

Inhalable for Rheumatick affections if properly used

Dr. A. Holmes.

March 10th 1836

Pennsylvanian

Rob La Tortar or Swans Panacea

(V) Lignum bitu beane two pounds
Natr Sarsaparella two pounds
Dassapras $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds
Sycopize $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds
Rosa et Semina ~~2~~ 2 ounces
Boil 2 gallons of water ~~down to~~ 2 gallons
for 4 or 5 hours add 2 lbs Anna sugar
2 eggs to now add to the whole $\frac{3}{4}$ of
burn arabic Boil this down to a Syrup
Add oil winter green 2 ounces for to give
a colour see

Solution of Zinc Sulphur
& Magnesia

Ginger Beer

July 2nd
1836

A popular beverage in England and
lately introduced amongst us, is made as follows:

Take of Lump sugar, half a pound;
Cream Tartar, & Brouseco Ginger; each half
an ounce, Boiling Water, one Gallon, form
for twenty-four hours with Yeast.

Ginger Beer Powder

White sugar, one dram, and two scruples;
Ginger, five grains; the carbonate of Soda,
twenty-six grains. — In each blue paper
Cartare Acid, thirty grains, in each
white paper. —

These proportions are dissolved for half a
pint of water.) in 7 vol. July 2 1836

infusion - one Infusion of Linseed
Take of Linseed Oil ^{one ounce} ~~one drachm~~ Ligurice
root, Slices, half an ounce Boiling water, two pints
macerate for four hours, near the fire, in clean vessels,
and draw much used in Gonorrhoea, Hydrocephalus
(and in pectoral complaints)

Cum-Shot-Monday

(R). Pine Grove Nov 16th 1836

Oil of roses and terpentine
with the whites of eggs. This treat-
ment was practiced by Sir A. Cooper
~~and the physician who had it experim~~

1836 Pen Gwnt Yr Gargles and taken intertally
in ~~Tea~~ -fever

80) Take two table-spoonfull
small red pepper, or the three ~~table~~^{large}
spoonfulls of common cayenne
pepper; two tea-spoonfulls of fine
salt; beat them into a paste, and
pour upon them half a pint of boiling
water; this is to be strained, and as
half a pint of good wine-gar added
to it. Of this liquor, when cold, a
table-spoonfull is to be taken every
half hour by an adult; and the
throat should be frequently
gargled with it.

Written in Malvern by Doctor Stephen
Scantlins, of the West Indies

W.C. 100
do. British barrel mäntling
Cotton Stone 12 3
Sulphuric acid 1 3
Alcohol - 2 3
Water 8 3
mix. for use -

Doct J. Prior Methode
to stop Sogynomial flood
give to an adult one Table
Spoon of Hornt ^{seed} every six
hours until stopped -

In Cure dressing and
itching of the Scrotum Take
Cetopharmament and rub the parts
for three daies the Take Alum
and Castile Soap with a little
warm water twice a day -
~~also take thin Take 1 dram~~
of Green Brablee and 24 grains
of Red Sanguinal powder rubbe
into a impalable powder and fit
in a fine Linen Cloth and powder
the Scrotum after washing with
the Alum and Soap this poulticing
and washing for 2 day the again
rub with Citron and Smebleo
at longe lely antiseptica -
Signed Feby 9th 1840

Receipt to Blacken Hair
Pithage.

Equal Lines. unblackened
Gentle. Alumina.

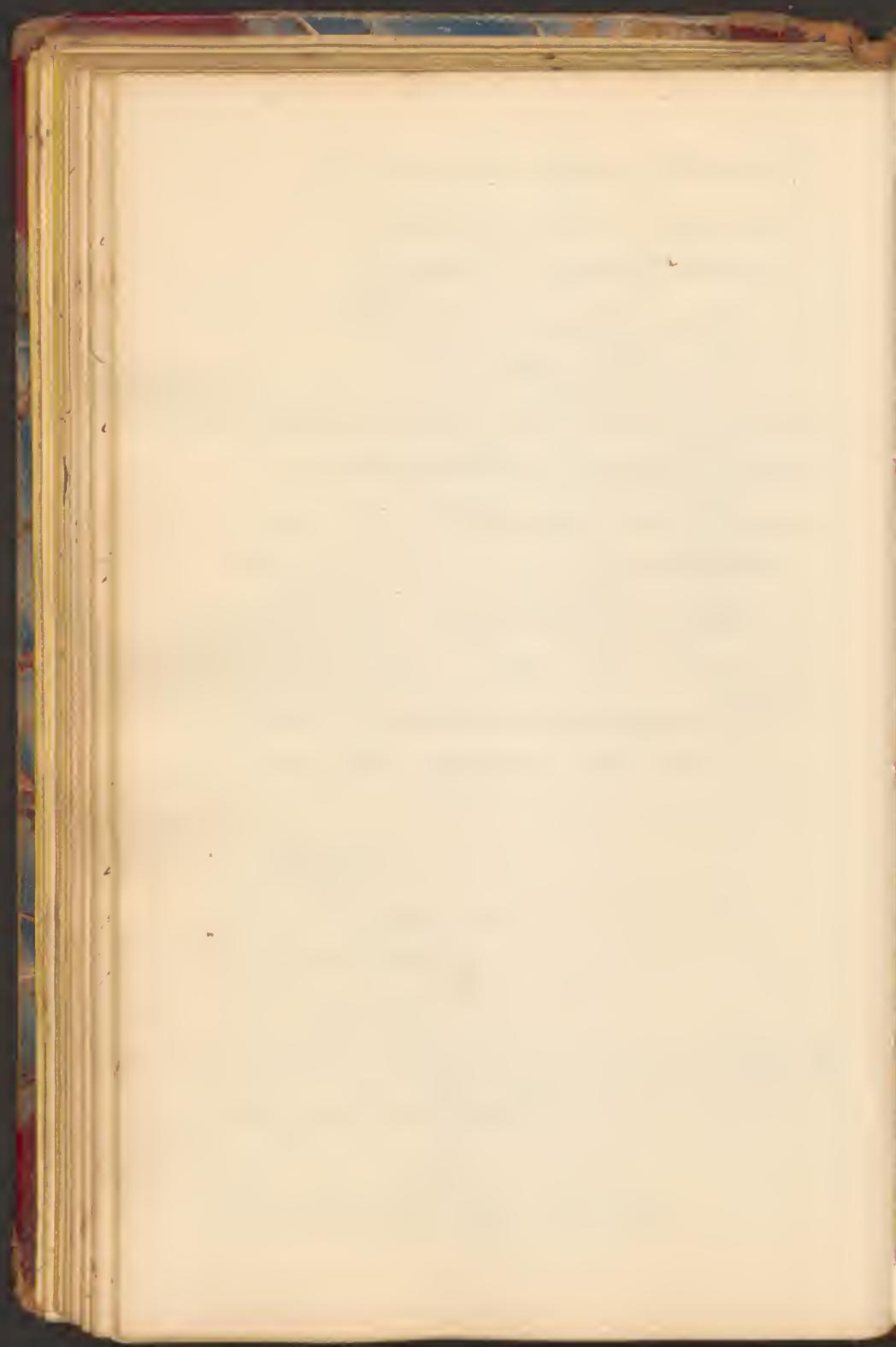
Stark the lime
and pulverise it to powder imme-
diately and cook it light or it will
lose its strength, so we take a
3. Cup full for the hair black-
ening with warm water
like a batter and it becomes
in your hair. before going to
bed, with a pair of hand

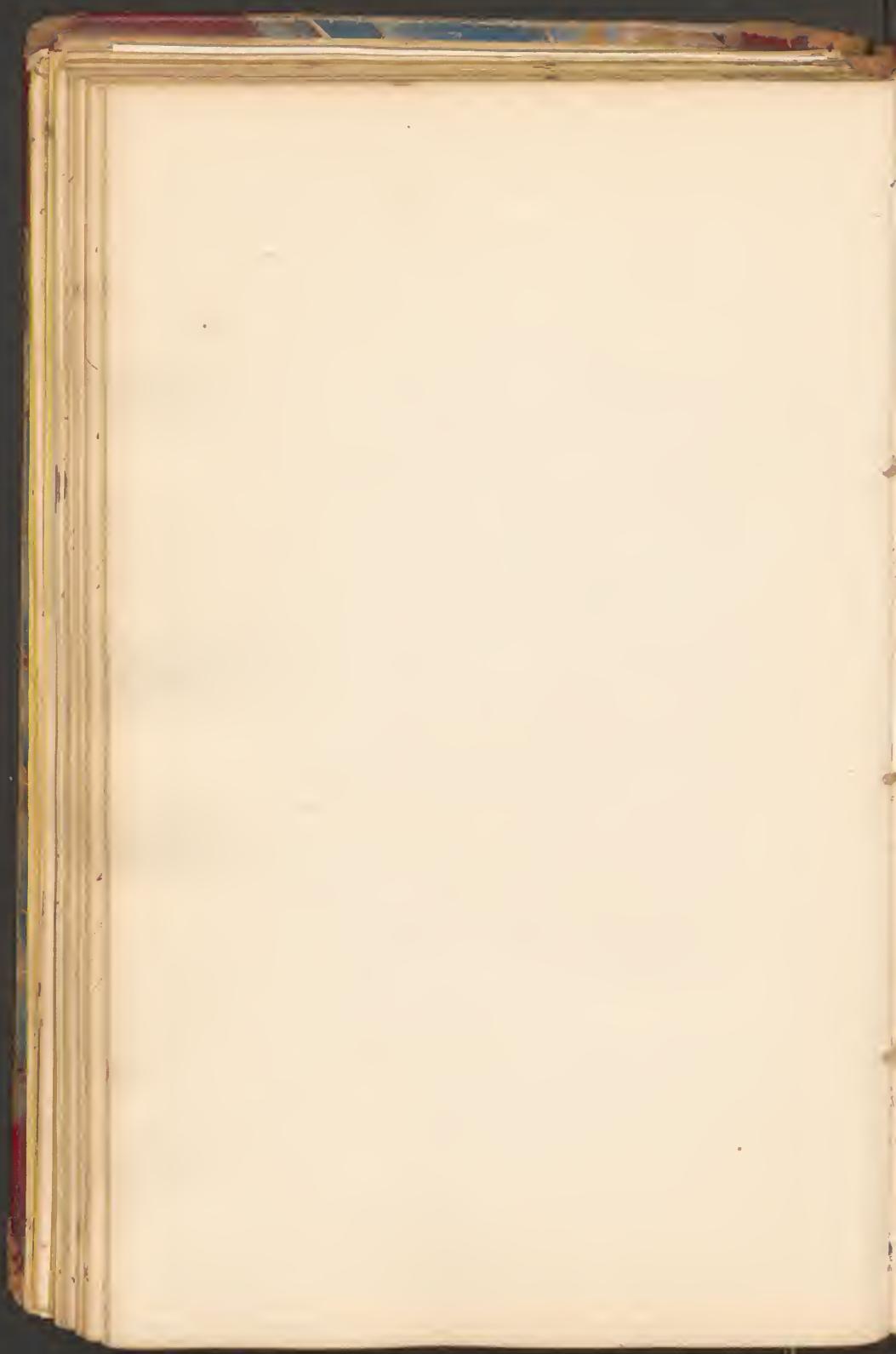
Salt
1/2 a Spoon
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ a Spoon
4. Spoon
3. Full Spoonful of Turpentine
1/4 full Water

Boil for one hour

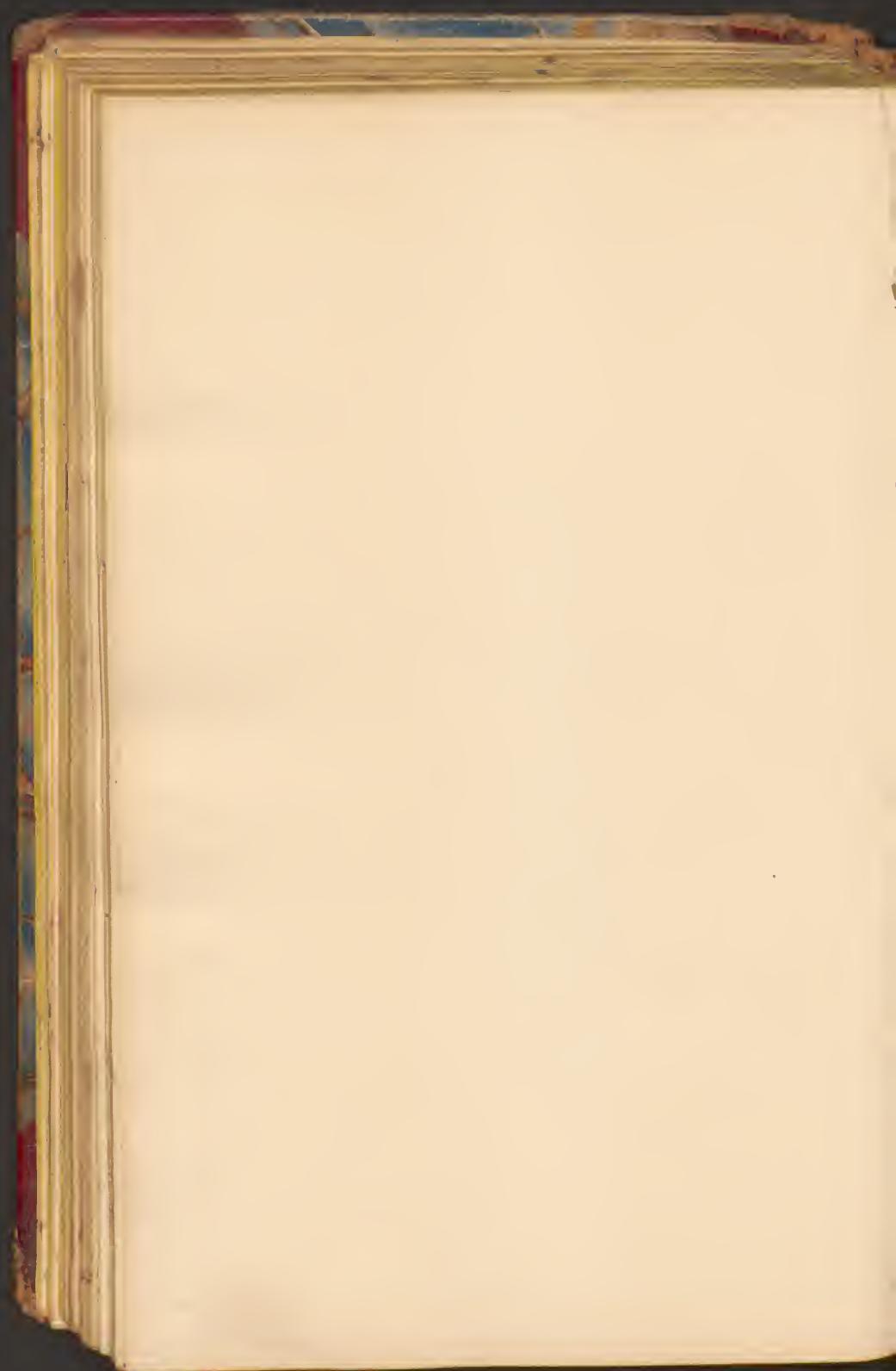
Receipt for making
Cough Syrup
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb Rose Candy
1 oz Licorice Root
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb White Sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pt few Soda Ball in cloth
about 4oz Horseradish
1 Lemon grated

~~Boil~~ 1
1 qt Water
Boil to pt then filter
take four $\frac{1}{2}$ wine glass full
or more every 4 or 5 hours





34 Blank Leaves Not Scanned



• Liefheit of Dr. J. C.
a Blue Water
10 grms powdered
1/2 Drs. Spoonful of water
or make stronger like
honey

Preserve Honey of Honey out

1/2 pt Castor oil
1/2 " Steel oil
1/2 " linseed oil
1/4 q. yr oil of Sassafras
1/2 drs. of the flower may
be given according to taste

R.) Brown Mixture,
Tinct. Liquorice 3 ij
" Gum Arabic 3 ij
Liquor Water 3 j
Sug. and add
Spirit Wine 3 ij.
Worm Ant. 1 m. 3 ij.
Tinct Opii 3 j

Dose one Table Spoonfull
Three times or four times
a Day - - -

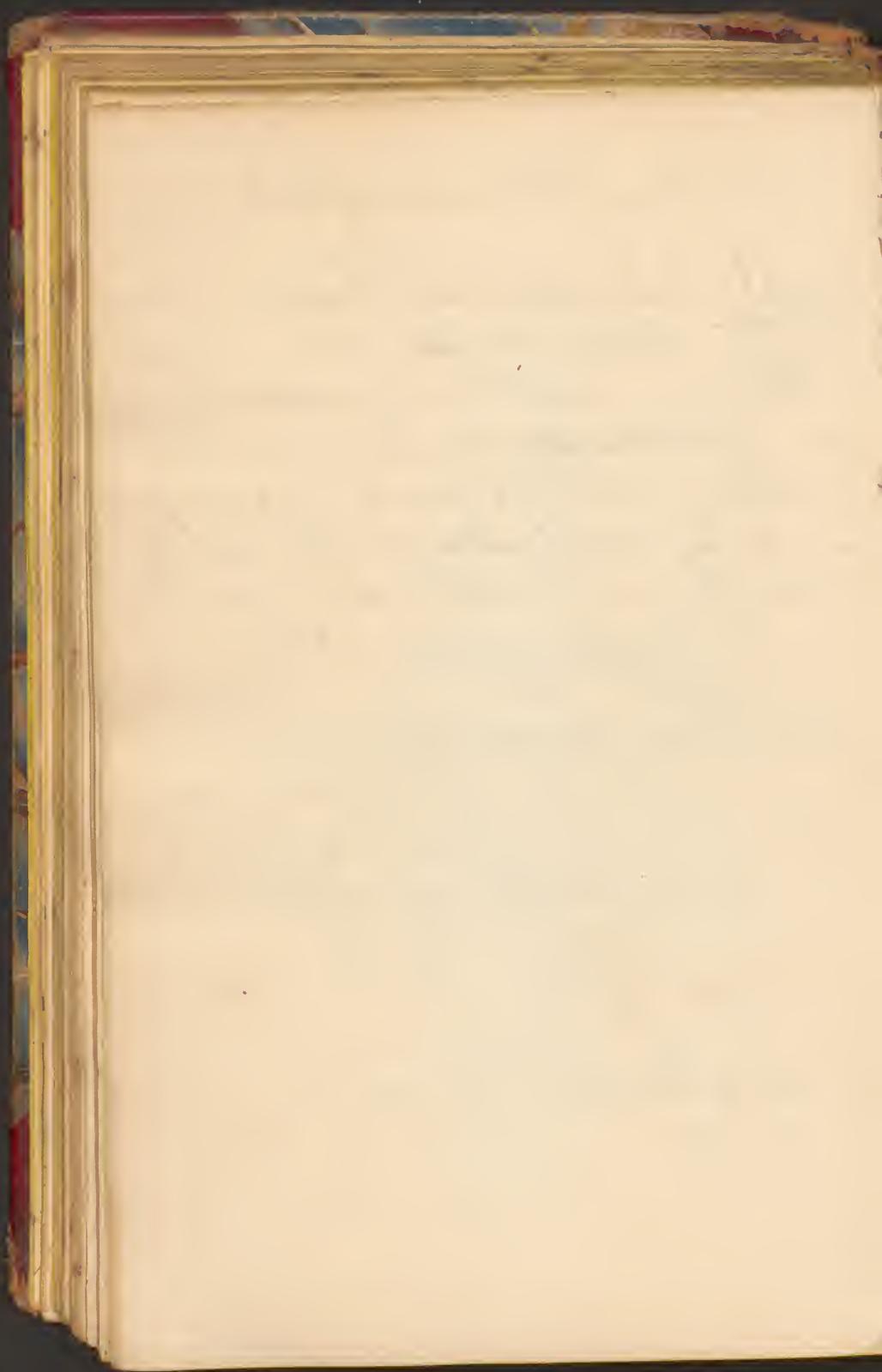
Liquorice 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ j
Gum Arabic 1 j.
Water - 32. j.
Sug. and add
Spirit Wine dulcis 2. 0z
Ant. 1 m. 2 . -
Tinct Opii 1 "

To Cure Consumption

℞ Sulphate of Copper 2 grain
Gum Ammoniæ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto
Twist a day until expectoration
is more free than once
a day until Coughed also apply
a ligatured fitch bladder to the
breast - & a Pinguee ^{no} Flock

Sulphate of Ammonia 1860

Blue vitriol 10 grains
1/2 a dram of
Nitre & Mallow
root & Stomach Pills



East India Medicine or
Spiritual Balsm was the means
of Saving Miss Ann Becker
After the time she labour'd a disease
of Hydrocephalus. It is to be ap-
plied in the following manner
freely to the hand as to throat,
feet, head, and so the joints
of her limbs. It is to be applied
every half hour and it has
the desired effect.

Wingrove Nov 21st 1838

if 3

Rec' for Kingboor

Take one of Spirits of Camomile
1 " Campion —
1 " Sp. Turnerae
1 " Spike oil — mix
all together & st on 2 dishes
a day a piece —

Recipe for making
Cologne

0 Gardenia $\frac{1}{2}$ j.

0 Lemon $\frac{1}{2}$ j.

0 Bergamot $\frac{1}{2}$ j.

0 Rosemary $\frac{1}{2}$ j.

0 Cinnamon min 8

0 Cloves min 8.

Turpentine min 10.

Alcohol Pint



Alabama St Park.

Franklin Co.

Line from Turner to ↑

Line from Skagill Co.

ms B 367

John Fitzmiller

To A T B Yale Den

February 13 rd 1839 To	Medicine	-	4.5-9
" " " To	Fash	-	5-0
" " " To	Gloves	-	75-
			284

Recd Paym't

A T B Yale

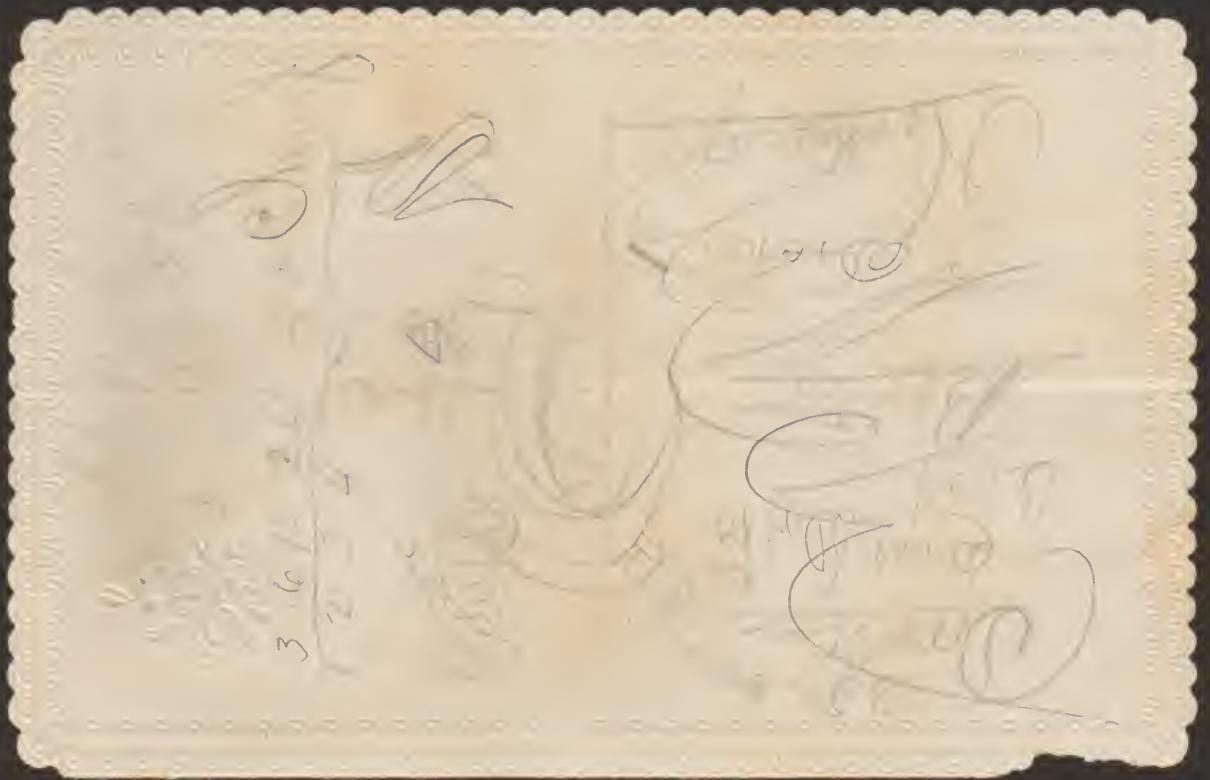
Inrdeible Ink

Take one drachm Lunar Caustic Bichromate of Soda
and dissolve in five drachms of pure Spring
Water; add one drachm Mucilage Gum Arabic.
This is for the Ink.

For the preparation, put a ^{scirup} solution of Gum
Arabic and five grains of Soda, dissolved
in each bottle of it.

(R)

(S)



Johnstone
My - to you
I am sending
the opposite
as we have
On - the - same
I send

The
I am
you

